EXHIBIT 9

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•	Page 1
	STATES DISTRICT COURT
	OF SOUTH CAROLINA
	ESTON DIVISION
QUINTON BROWN, RAMON)
ROANE, ALVIN SIMMONS,)
SHELDON SINGLETARY,)
GERALD WHITE, JASON GU	ΙΥ,)
AND JACOB RAVENELL, INDIVIDUALLY AND ON)
BEHALF OF THE CLASS TH	/ (ロン)
SEEK TO REPRESENT,	E.I. ,
ODDIC TO THE FRONT, T	'
PLAINTIFF	'S, '
) CASE NUMBER:
VS.)
) 2:0422005-12
NUCOR CORPORATION AND)
NUCOR STEEL BERKELEY,)
F. T.)
DEFENDANT	S.)
	EOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
	R. BUCKLEY, PHD
	MBER 22, 2006

ORAL AND VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF MICHAEL R.
BUCKLEY, PHD, produced as a witness at the instance of the Defendants, and duly sworn, was taken in the above-styled and numbered cause on the 22nd of November, 2006, from 8:28 a.m. to 12:33 p.m., before Kevin J.
Bruzewski, CSR in and for the State of Texas, reported by machine shorthand, at the law offices of Alaniz & Schraeder, 2500 City West Boulevard, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas, pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the provisions stated on the record or attached hereto.

Compressed Transcript

KEVIN J. BRUZEWSKI, CSR NELL MCCALLUM & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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1 APPEARANCES 2 3 FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: 4 MR. ROBERT L. WIGGINS, JR. Wiggins, Childs, Quinn & Pantazis, PC 5 1400 Southtrust Tower Birmingham, Alabanna 35203 6 6 FOR THE DEFENDANTS NUCOR CORPORATION AND NUCOR STEEL 7 BERKELEY: 8 MR. CARY A. FARRIS MR. MARC R. PATTON 9 MR. MARK LINCOLN Alaniz and Schraeder, LLP 10 2500 City West Boulevard, Suite 1000 Houston, Texas 77042 11 (281) 833-2200 12 ALSO PRESENT: 13 Mr. R. Richard Jeanneret Mr. Jorry Cook, Videographer 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	PROCEEDINGS VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. Today's date is November 22, 2006. We're on the record at 8:28 a.m. COURT REPORTER: Stipulations for the record? MR. FARRIS: Federal Rules and South Carolina local rules? MR. WIGGINS: Yes. MR. WIGGINS: Yes. MICHAEL R. BUCKLEY, PHD, a witness herein, called by the Defendant, having been first duly cautioned and sworn, as hereinafter certified, was examined and testified as follows; EXAMINATION BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Good morning, Dr. Buckley. A. Morning. Q. I'm Cary Farris. I'll be taking your deposition today. A. Morning. Q. Would you state your full name for the record, please? A. Michael Ronald Buckley.
	Q. Okay. Great. And did you receive a subpoena for your deposition today? A. I sure did. Q. Okay. A. Yes. Q. I'm going to show you this and ask you if that's the subpoena you received and the notice? A. That is. MR. FARRIS: Okay. Could we get that marked, please? MR. WIGGINS: We want to note well, go ahead. (Exhibit No. 1 marked.) MR. WIGGINS: We want to note for the record that we are making the same objections to the Defendant's subpoena as they made to the Plaintiffs' subpoena on the same types of items. MR. FARRIS: On the reports, past reports transcripts MR. WIGGINS: Right. Right. MR. FARRIS: that kind of thing? BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Let's go ahead and you can have that copy and A. Thank you.

2 (Pages 2 to 5)

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	Page 6	;	Page 8
1	Q take a look at it. And let's see what you	1	depositions and
2	brought with you today in response to the subpoena.	2	Q. Which depositions?
3	Did you bring any documents with you?	3	A. The deposition that I read in preparation for
4	A. I brought a number of documents, just some	4	my first report.
5	handwritten notes to myself, copies of some some of	5	Q. The ones you listed in your
6	the reports that have been done, my report,	6	A. That's right,
7	Dr. Jeanneret's report, couple notes and notes to	7	Q report?
8	myself.	8	A. That's right.
9	Q. Okay. So the handwritten notes are things that	9	Q. Okay. So everything else you've
10	you used in preparing your report?	10	A. I have,
11	A. They are.	11	Q brought with you?
12	Q. Okay. And did you not produce them with your	12	A. I have.
13	report; right?	13	Q. Okay. Second item was any and all
14	A. I did not.	14	correspondence and documents you have provided to
15	Q. Okay.	15	plaintiffs or plaintiffs' counsel.
1.6	A. Did not.	16	A. I believe so.
17	Q. So you're producing them today for the first	17	Q. Have you brought any correspondence?
18	time?	18	A. Just there have just been emails about
19	A. Absolutely.	19	travel times and those kind of things.
20	Q. Okay.	20	Q. Okay. And that -
21	. A. Yes.	21	 A. And I have not brought a copy of those.
22	Q. Why did you not produce them with your report?	22	Q. Okay. Do you have a copy available of those?
23	A. These are these are items that I've used for	23	A. I will have if you would like one, I would
24	today, not that I've used for the report that I	24	certainly be glad to send you one.
25	produced. The report that I produced earlier for	25	Q. Okay. And you said that all of these are
	Page 7		Page 9
1	you-all is just what it is, it's the report. I sat down	1	scheduling type issues?
2	and I wrote the report, and you have a copy of that.	2	A. Yes, absolutely, hotel, travel time, that
3	Q. So none of the items that you brought today	3	kind
4	were used in drafting your report?	4	Q. No other kinds of correspondence?
5	A. I don't think so. I don't think so. Not in	5	A. No. No.
6	drafting my first report.	6	Q. Okay. Number 3 was any and all correspondence
7	Q. Okay. When you say your first report, what do	7	and documents provided to you by plaintiffs or
8	you	8	plaintiffs' counsel.
9	A. My preliminary report, the report you have a	9	You brought anything that the lawyers have
10	copy of.	10	provided to you?
11	Q. Do you plan on filing a second report?	11	A. I have. I have.
12	A. If asked I shall.	12	Q. And what have you brought in response to that?
13	Q. Okay. But you haven't started drafting one	13	A. Just again, just the I mean, you're more
14	yet?	14	than welcome to have a copy of anything. It's the report from — in fact, it's not from my attorney or from the attorney, it's from — it's Professor Jeanneret's — or Dr. Jeanneret's response to my initial report. Q. Okay. We're going to need to get this whole thing marked — A. Yeah. Q. — as a bulk exhibit.
15	A. I have not.	15	report from in fact, it's not from my attorney or
16	Q. Okay. Let's just go through this subpoena list	16	from the attorney, it's from it's Professor
17	real quick	17	Jeanneret's or Dr. Jeanneret's response to my initial
18	A. Yeah.	18	report,
19 20	Q and make sure that we have everything	19	Q. Okay. We're going to need to get this whole
20 21	covered. We asked first for a complete copy of your	20	thing marked
21 22	file including any documents basically that you have in your file pertaining to this lawsuit.	21	A. Yeah,
23	· •	22	
23 24	Did you bring all of that? A. You know, on instructions of Mr. Wiggins, the	23 24	A. Great,
25 25	only thing the only thing I had other than that were		Q. Do you have a copy of it or do you need
	only and me only amig i had other man that were	4.0	somebody to

3 (Pages 6 to 9)

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	Page 10	Τ	Page 12
1	A. I'm I'm going to let you copy it, if that's	1	Q. Okay.
2	okay.	2	A. I didn't do it over a number of different days.
3	Q. Okay. Great.	3	It was done over a real compact period.
4	MR. WIGGINS: Okay. We emailed the	4	Q. Did you have a initial draft that you gave to
5	compendium thing that you sent us night before last.	5	your attorneys to review?
6	You can ask him, but I don't think it all came through	6	A. You know, I sent a draft on a Friday when it
7	for him, but	7	was due. I made one correction on it because there was
8	THE WITNESS: Yeah. You know, some of it	8	a typo in it and apparently — apparently another one
9	was	9	and but that's it.
10	MR. WIGGINS: When you emailed us, we	10	C
11	emailed	11	your possession or control that plaintiffs or you will
12	THE WITNESS: It all didn't come through,	12	rely upon in plaintiffs trial in this case or in your
13	some came through. And in addition, I was told there	13	testimony.
14	would be more that was forthcoming and I didn't receive	14	Are there any other documents out there
15	it. I had to leave yesterday to come here.	15	that you plan to use in your testimony in the future in
16	MR. FARRIS: Well, we can we can talk	16	this case?
17	about that off the record	17	A. Just some standard items like the uniform
18 19	THE WITNESS: Yeah.	18 19	guidelines, but other than that, I
20	MR. FARRIS: and get that to you.	20	Q. Okay. Well, let's let's list the standard
21	THE WITNESS: That's great, MR, FARRIS: So can we go ahead and mark	21	items just to make sure we know exactly what it is. You're going to have the uniform
22	this, then. Let's just that whole manila folder,	22	guidelines?
23	please.	23	A. Uh-huh.
24	THE WITNESS; Great.	24	Q. Any other standard items?
25	MR. FARRIS: And we'll take a look at it on	25	A. Gosh. You know, probably I'd I would look
	Page 11		Page 13
1	break.	1	at some some information some more information
2	THE WITNESS: Great.	2	about job analysis. I went to Auburn University in
3	(Exhibit No. 2 marked.)	3	Alabama. I took a course from Junior Field who is a
4	BY MR. FARRIS:	4	well-known person in human resource selection. I would
5	Q. No. 4 was a complete copy of any and all	5	more than likely reread major portions of his book and
6	reports prepared by you or anyone on your behalf which	6 7	probably bring those along.
7 8	relate in any way to plaintiffs' allegations?	8	Q. Okay. When you said other job analysis
9	A. I haven't prepared a report for today. Q. Okay. Just the	9	information, are you just referring to text or are you —
10	A. Just some written notes.	10	A. Yes. It's just a textbook.
11	Q. You have some written notes for today	11	Q. Okay.
12	A. I do.	12	A. It's just a textbook.
13	Q but you don't have any	13	Q. So there is no other information out there that
14	A. No.	1.4	you plan to use related specifically to this case?
15	Q type written	15	A. You know, there are some standards by SIOP
16	A. No.	16	(phonetic) that I would look at. There are some
17	Q items for today?	1.7	standards by some educational standards. Those are
18	A. No, I do not.	18	just rather standard.
19	Q. The next item was copies of any and all drafts	19	Q. What about things specific to this case, are
20	of reports that relate to this lawsuit?	20	there any documents or
21	A. No, I just did a you know, I just sat at my	21	A. Oh, I will look at some journals. You know,
22		22	I'm a university professor. One of my responsibilities
23	Q. Did you keep any initial drafts of the report?	23	is to read the journals and be current on those. I'll
24		24	read the current journals and see if there is anything
- Z		25	that pertains to the case.

4 (Pages 10 to 13)

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	Page	14
Q. Okay. But aside from journals and text things that are written by outside people, is the documents in this case that you still intend to r upon?	re any	
A. None that I anticipate, but again, that mi change. It's	ight	

Q. Okay. All right. The next item is No. 7, a complete copy of all written or recorded statements taken by you.

Any written or recorded statements?

11 A. No, none at all.

Q. Did you ever talk to the plaintiffs, the named plaintiffs in this case?

A. I have not. Have not.

Q. Okay. The next item is copies of all photographs taken by you or on your behalf?

A. Oh, I stay away from photographs.

Q. All right. So none there.

The next item is a complete copy of all notes, records or journals or like or similar documents made by you or someone on your behalf?

22 A. You know, just to -- in fact, I have some of 23 them here that I've been thinking of all along. It's all -- it's all basically here, which you are more than welcome to look at. It's kind of just some things

who is a researcher in Florida State University whom I think has done some really good research on interviewing, who I think is a really pretty good 4

Q. Any specific journals that you would typically 6 would use?

7 A. The journals I typically use are -- they range 8 from the scholarly journals in management to the 9 practitioner journals in management. Like, for example, 10 I read on a regular basis Personnel Psychology. I've

11 written articles for publication in Personnel

12 Psychology, have published and rejournal of applied 13 psychology on a relatively frequent basis. A lot of it

14 has gotten a little bit far field from the things I'm

15 interested in. Academy Management Review, Academy

Management Journal, Public Personnel Management. I 16 17 mean, there's just a slew of things.

18 One of my -- one of my major tasks is I am 19 primarily a university professor is to keep up with the 20 current literature. I pride myself on doing that 21 quite --

22 O. Okay. The last item is any and all texts 23 referenced or materials reviewed in preparation of your 24 report and testimony in this case. Let's talk about the

25 text first.

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Q. Okay.

A. -- that I've been through.

Q. All right. The name, address and telephone number of each and every person whether employed by Nucor Steel Berkeley or not who has been consulted in any way to plaintiffs' allegations of discrimination or otherwise has discoverable knowledge about same.

Did you consult with anyone?

10 A. I have not.

11 Q. Okay. The next item No. 11, any and all additional documents not produced under the requests above that relate in any way to your knowledge or 13 opinions relating to this lawsuit? 1,4

15 A. You know, there may be a journal article or 16 two, but nothing -- nothing that's not readily 17 available.

18 Q. Okay. Do you know specifically any journal articles that you might rely upon? 19 20

A. That I might, no, but I anticipate that I will,

21 Q. Okay. But any authors or specific journals 22 that you would consult?

23 A. Well, there are -- you know, I look at some of 24 the folks who have done work in job analysis. I'm

especially fond of a young man named Chad Van Ideking

Did you review any texts?

A. You know, I just looked at Junior Field. It's called Gatewood and Field, Human Resource Selection --Human Resource Selection.

Q. Okay.

A. You know, again, as a student who attended Auburn University, Junior was -- Dr. Field was one of my professors. I respect him quite well. I think it's a very -- a very good resource for anybody whose interested in human resource selection processes.

Q. Is that the only text that you have reviewed in drafting your report?

A. You know, I may have looked at another text or two, but I don't notice. I don't remember. I don't recall. I may have looked at Wayne Cascio, C-A-S-C-I-O. It's called Applied Psychology and Personnel Management published out of Reston, Virginia. Kind of another -another seminal reference that -- that I think we use in the behavioral sciences.

Q. Okay. So the Gatewood and Field text and the Cascio text are the only ones specifically --

A. Yeah, the only ones I can recall.

O. - that you can recall? Okay.

A. I – you know, again, I read a lot of textbooks though, I must tell you. I teach principles in

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Page 18 Page 20 management and so I read textbooks on principles in Defense 3, I guess. 2 (Exhibit No. 3 marked.) management. Some are good, some are not so good. I tried to keep up with human resource management text 3 BY MR. FARRIS: because human resource management is my primary area of 4 Q. And let's go to Page 22. That's actually the 5 interest last page of your CV. 6 6 Q. Okay. A. You know, and I don't have that with me, but I 7 7 certainly can recall. I certainly can recall. A. -- so.... 8 8 Q. All right. Now, as to materials you reviewed Q. You can look at that. 9 A. Okay, great. Thank you. in preparation of your report, did you bring any of 9 1.0 O. Sure. All right. You'll see there that you 10 those with you today? A. Yeah. Just -- just what's -- just what's in 11 have listed several items under consulting and 11 12 here which is -- which is Dr. Jeanneret's response to my 12 management development? 13 13 initial report. A. Uh-huh. Q. Okay. And in your -- in your report, you 14 14 Q. The first thing there that you listed is expert 15 stated that you look at a number of different witness in gender discrimination case and then you list depositions and you said you have not brought those with some dates after that; is that correct? 1.6 16 17 17 you today? A. Absolutely, yes. 18 Q. And you did not list any specific names of 18 A. I have not brought those with me today. 19 19 Q. Okay. Any other materials that you have looked cases there? 20 A. You know, what I'm asked to do on a regular 20 at at all in preparing your report? 21 A. For preparing my report a couple weeks back? 21 basis, I guess, is to consider some depositions and what 22 Q. Correct. -- what my expert opinion is regarding those 23 A. Oh, gosh, not that I can recall. depositions, and that's what this is in response --24 Q. Okay. that's what this represents. 25 A. Not that I can recall. 25 Like, for example, the last one -- and Page 19 Page 21 there is -- there's really never get so far where 1, Q. All right. We can move on past that then. 2 there's a name for the case. The last thing I looked at A. But I must tell you, I look at a lot of things. I mean, it's not -- you know, I mean, you try to look at in terms of gender discrimination was a situation in Okiahoma City which was alleged to be sexual harassment. things that are for a lot of things. I mean, I -- I And I read those depositions and reported to the 5 hate to think I provided you an exhaustive list because 6 attorneys. Nathan Waley is the young man's name. I 6 I may not have, but there are things that I read in 7 reported to him that I believe that there was some 7 preparation for my duties as a college professor that may have been applicable, too. pretty compelling evidence that the environment had had 8 9 For example, the Van Ideking reference that 9 a number of sexual harassment issues associated with 10 them. 10 I read is about panel interviewing. And I read that not 11 O. How did you determine you - that there were in preparation for this, but in preparation for a paper that I have under review at Personnel Psychology that 12 these significant issues? 13 I've just submitted a little while ago. 13 A. They came and talked to me and explained to me 14 Q. Okay. I understand that you may have reviewed 14 what the situation was like. I read some of the complaints that were -- that were made by the 15 some other academic type materials. 15 16 What about specific materials in this case, plaintiffs. And what I told the attorney was that I -well, interestingly, what the attorney said he would 17 any other depositions or documents? 17 18 A. None that I can recall, no. like me to consider as an expert is if I would – the 19 Q. Okay. Let's go ahead and introduce your report 19 situation as they describe it is in which one it wasn't 20 as an exhibit here. Do you have a copy of it here with 20 -- it's kind of a Bay situation where profanity, where 21 you -off-color jokes, et cetera, were part of the status quo.

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

A. I sure do.

Q. -- or do you need a copy?

A. No, I have a copy. Thank you.

MR. FARRIS: Okay. Let's introduce that as

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And what he wanted to see if I would be able to say is

that because of the situation, because of the behavior

of those in the situation that that would minimize any

kind of problems that they had with sexual harassment.

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Page 22

And I said I don't think that's something I feel 2 comfortable saying. 3

He wanted to say that, you know, we're in a coarse society so perhaps the level of discourse has been ratcheted downward and I just said I don't think that's something I would be comfortable talking about.

- Q. Okay. Are you aware that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure require you to list specific case names in which you've either testified or been deposed in the preceding four years before this case?
- 11 A. Yeah, I am not aware nor have I testified nor 12 have I been deposed in the last four years.
- 13 Q. Okay. All right. Well, let's go through this 14 list then --
 - A. Sure. Gosh.

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- Q. and see what exactly you have done. In the 1.6 racial discrimination cases, you list 2004, 2003, 2002? 17
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Those would have been in the last four years --19
- 20 A. They were.
- 21 Q. -- but he did not give any testimony?
- 22 A. Did not give a deposition. In fact, I believe
- 23 in one of them I wrote -- I've written a report.
- Q. Do you remember which one it was?
- 25 A. It was for the Great Plains Coca-Cola Bottling

- wanted punitive damages. And what my what I the
- idea what I wrote about was that basically, you know,
- the organization as soon as they found out about it 4 tried to engage in remedial action, tried to make him whole, he just didn't allow it to happen.
 - Q. So you wrote a report for the defendants in that case?
- 8 A. I think I wrote a report for the defendants, 9 that's right.
- 10 Q. Okay.

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- 11 A. It was the Great Plains Coca-Cola Bottling 12 Company,
 - Q. That was in 2002. What ---
- 14 A. I believe so.
- 15 Q. The one you have listed, you have 2004 listed. 16 Do you recall what you did in --
- 17 A. You know, to tell you the truth, I don't recall 18 right offhand.
- 19 Q. What about 2003?
 - A. 2003, it was a similar type of racial
- 21 discrimination case which racial -- racial terms were
- 22 used. And it's my opinion that when that happens,
- 23 damage is done. Now, what the -- the amount of the
- 24 damages is something for someone else to determine. 25 Q. Okay. Then was that the only one that you did

Page 23

- Company -- oh, gosh, maybe in 2002. I'm just not -- I'm
- just not sure. I don't keep a lot of this stuff. I
- don't -- if you saw my office, you would perhaps
- understand why. I just don't keep a lot of this stuff
- 5 unless it went any further.
- Q. So you did a report in that case and you think 6 7 it was in 2002?
 - A. Yeah. I did a report for the attorney. And basically the report -- the report based on a number of complaints and I think I read some depositions, was that
- some racial discrimination had occurred. And again, what this attorney said, well, the relationship between
- 13 the plaintiff and the defendant, does that -- does that
- make any difference. Well, I said, I don't feel
- comfortable talking about that question. It's somebody that needs -- is much more familiar with the situation
- 17 needs to determine that.
- 1.8 But what I have basically - what happened 19
- 20 21
- 22
- 23 activity to take care of the issue, but he came in on a
- -- he came in on a Monday and before they got a chance
- was, the individual made a sexual discrimination complaint - I'm sorry, a racial discrimination complaint, reported to the organization. The organization then tried to engage in some remedial
- 25 to try to rectify the situation, he quit claiming he

- 1 in 2003?
- 2 A. That was. That was.
- 3 Q. And in 2002 the only one you did was the Great 4 Plains?
 - A. That's right. That's right.
 - Q. What about '99, do you recall that one?
 - A. Do not. Do not.
- 8 Q. Okay. Do you remember if it was more than one 9 case or was it --
- 10 A. You know, typically for me I don't do a lot.
- 11 Most of these would represent just one case.
 - Q. Okay. 1997?
 - A. You know, just don't remember.
- 14 Q. Okay. Any -- do you remember any of these 15 other ones, '91 through '95?
- 16 A. You know, it's interesting. We -- behavioral science researchers talk of something called Zygarnic 17 effect. And Zygarnic effect basically says as soon as
- 18 19 we no longer have a need for information, we're
- motivated to forget it. I remember a lot of the things I've done that were referred to the research I've done, 21
- 22 but these are not things that I keep copies of nor do I 23
- probably keep in my short-term memory. 24 Q. Okay. Well, these ones that you don't recall, 25

you may recall a little bit about them, do you remember

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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	Page 26	T	Page 28
1,	what percentage of them you did for the defense and what	1	A. No. His claim was I'm trying I'm trying
1 2	percentage for the plaintiffs?	2	to remember why the case was brought. There was some
3	A. You know you know, I don't. I don't really	3	prima facia evidence, I just don't remember what it was.
4	remember. And but my policy is frankly that when I	4	And I think I think, if I recall, it was the
5	give an opinion on these, I don't I testify on no	5	distribution the age distributions that the that
6	one's behalf. I mean, what I'm doing is testifying to	6	the distribution of the age the age of the the
7	what I believe to the best of my knowledge and	7	average age in the company had gone from 40 plus to well
8	information that I have, the facts in the case so	8	under 40.
9	Q. How do people approach you to take those	9	Q. Okay. So you've never testified or given a
10		10	deposition in a race discrimination case?
11		11	A. Have not.
12		12	Q. Okay. And you've never been deposed prior to
13	you know, what do you do, I do this. And just as a	13	today?
14	professional you normally get some.	14	A. Have not prior to today.
15	Q. Were any of these cases for Wiggins Childs or	15	Q. Okay. That one case in which you have
16		16	testified as an expert witness, were you qualified as an
17	A. No, no, no.	17	expert witness in that case?
18	Q. Okay.	18	A. I sure do believe so. I'm quite familiar with
19	A. I never met Mr. Wiggins until this morning.	19	the Age Discrimination and Employment Act and the
20	Q. Okay. Have you ever testified or been deposed	20	litigation surrounding age discrimination.
21	as an expert witness?	21	Q. Okay. And I guess I phrased my question wrong.
22	A. I have testified. I've never been deposed.	22	A. That's okay.
23	I've testified in court in Tulsa Tulsa, Oklahoma.	23	Q. What I meant was did the Court qualify you as
24	Q. Okay. When was that?	24	an expert witness in that case?
25	A. Oh, my. It's it's quite a number of years	25	A. God. That's a I don't know.
	Page 27		Page 29
1	back. I can't remember the exact year.	1	Q. Okay.
2	Q. Do you recall what kind of case it was?	2.	A. I don't know.
3	A. I do. It was an age discrimination case.	3	Q. Did you did you file an expert witness
4	Q. Age discrimination?	4	report?
5	A. Age discrimination, yes.	5	A. I did not. All I did was went and went to
6	Q. Were you testifying for the plaintiffs or the	6	Tulsa one morning and testified in court.
7	defendants?	7	Q. Do you recall if the defense attorneys
8	A. I was testifying to the facts, but I was I	8	designated you as an expert witness in that case?
9	was hired by the defendants defendant's attorneys.	9	A. I believe they may have. I'm just not sure. I
10	Q. Was it a state law case or a federal?	10	just don't recall.
11	A. Federal law.	11	Q. Do you recall if there was any kind of argument
12	Q. It was federal?	12	over whether you
13	A. Title 7 case.	13	A. Oh, absolutely.
14	Q. And in that Title 7 case, do you recall if it	14	Q were qualified to
15	was allegations of intentional discrimination?	15	A. Absolutely there was.
16	A. Well, it was yes, it was, in fact. The	16	Q serve as an expert?
17	the plaintiff in the case was a 41 year old white male	17	A. As soon as I as soon as I was called and sat
18	who he tried to demonstrate through the use of	18	down, the defense attorneys made an objection.
19	statistics that there were a that the age	19	Q. Okay.
20	distribution had changed in the organization. He then	20	A. And what that was what it was, I don't
21	he then he got some performance appraisals that	21	recall. I just sat there rather patiently until
100	- remanded to the second of th		
22	weren't very good, they kind of went down. He was then	22	Q. Okay.
22 23 24	weren't very good, they kind of went down. He was then terminated. He claimed it was based on his age. Q. So did he make some adverse impact claims in	22 23 24	A it was determined what the next step would

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

25 that case?

Q. In that case, did the -- was there any

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	mi	chael buckley		Nell McCallum & Associates
		Page 30		Page 32
	1	disqualification of you as an expert?	1	Q. Have you ever testified regarding a validation
	2	A. No, there was not.	2	study?
	3	Q. Okay.	3	A. Have not.
	4	A. I was allowed to give testimony.	4	 Q. I-lave you ever testified regarding adverse
	5	Q. Okay. And so all you did was just that one	5	impact in a case?
	6	day's testimony?	6	A. Have not, Have not,
	7	A. That's right.	7	Q. Okay. Have you ever testified about the job
	8	Q. Did you conduct any kind of analysis in that	8	relatedness of a company's
	9	case?	9	A. Have not had to.
	10	A. You know, I did, in fact. I looked at I	10	Q procedures?
	11	looked at the age distributions. And if you're familiar	11	A. Have not had to.
	12	with the law, at least my reading of the law, indicates	12	Q. Okay. And you said that this is the first case
	13	to me that in age discrimination cases, it's really	13	you've ever worked on for Mr. Wiggins?
	14	difficult to bring to show a prima facia case based	14	A. It sure is, yes, sir.
	15	on the age of the work force.	15	Q. Okay. What percentage of your income comes
	16	And what happened with this organization	16	from your work as a consultant or as an expert witness?
	17	it was a bank it was a credit union in Bartlesville,	17	A. A relatively small percentage. I feel
	18	Oklahoma. And what they did is they have they just	18	uncomfortable talking about salaries, but my university
	19	started a new credit card processing a credit card	19	salary is
	20	processing part when credit this is before credit	20	MR. WIGGINS: It's up to you.
	21	cards, I guess, became real lucrative.	21	BY MR. FARRIS:
	22	So what they did is they hired a lot of	22	Q. Yeah. I don't need to know
	23	people to do that. Well, who do you typically hire when	23	A. That's okay.
	24	you hire people to for entry level jobs? Well,	24	Q. I don't need to know your exact salary. Just a
	25	typically you hire people who are quite a lot lower than	25	guess was
		Page 31		Page 33
	1	for you. You don't hire executive vice presidents to	1	A. My university salary is about a \$197,000 a year
	2	run the credit card. And that was my was basically a	2	as the JC Penney endowed chair. My outside consulting
	3	part of my my testimony was basically that I didn't	3	is - typically ranges between 8 and \$10,000.
	4	think the age discrimination the age distributions	4	Q. Okay. And that's per year?
	5	were supportive of that claim, and also, what I looked	5	A. That's right. That's right.
	6	at were reasonable were there reasonable factors	6	Q. Okay.
	7	other than age on which this human resource decision was	7	A. You know, some more, some less.
1	8	made. And in my judgment, there was. There was some	8	Q. Okay.
	9	performance evaluation data that had shown that this	9	A. Some more, some less.
	10	individual's performance had had been evaluated, not	10	Q. And how were you approached in this case about
	11	decreased he just wasn't doing very well and had	11	acting as an expert witness.
	12	been counseled. And I was asked as well because one of	12	A. I was contacted by by Ben DeGweck. A good
	13	the one of the areas I do claim some expertise in is		friend of mine John Veres is a good friend of mine.
	14	performance evaluation. My master's thesis is consumer	14	I went to school with John at Auburn University. So
- 1				

concerning performance evaluation. I also basically looked at their performance evaluation form, I remember. It wasn't a very good form, I didn't think, but -- and I can't recall why, but I think that they did a good job communicating to the individual the -- the fact that his performance wasn't nearly as good as it should have been and some remedial actions he should have taken.

performance evaluations and the legality of issues

24 Q. Okay.

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25 A. So.... 14 I went to school with John at Auburn University. So 15 John suggested that I would be a person who might be qualified to look at these issues. 16

Q. Did John Veres contact you about acting as an 1.8 expert in this case?

A. No, he didn't contact me. He said he had given 20 my name to Wiggins and Childs, I believe is the name of 21 y'all's law firm. Yeah.

Q. Okay.

23 A. John didn't make any arrangements for me. John 24 didn't make any arrangements for me. He just gave the 25 attorneys my name.

9 (Pages 30 to 33)

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	Page 34		Page 36.
١,	·	1	experience working in a steel plant.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Q. Did you talk to John Veres about this case?A. You know, a little bit; more in general. You	2	Q. Okay.
3	know, John and I are college are university chums.	3	A. So it would be difficult. It would be
4	We talk about many different things, families, what do	4	difficult for me.
5	you think about this, you know you know, if I have a	5	Q. Do you know the names of the defendants?
6	human resource issue.	6	A. Oh, gosh. Hot mill just a number of them
7	John had a human resource issue at work	7	that I I can remember offhand. Not many that I have
В	recently about a termination he needed to make. He	8	committed to memory.
9	called me about it. I said, here's what I think you	9	Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the different jobs
10	need to do and	1.0	that are at issue in each of the different departments?
11	Q. Okay.	11	A. A little bit. A little bit familiar with the
12	A those kind of issues.	12	jobs.
1.3	Q. What did you discuss specifically about this	13	Q. Okay.
14	case with Mr. Veres?	14	A. A little bit familiar with the jobs.
15	A. He just told me that he had done some work for	15	Q. Okay. When you say a little bit, what do you
16	them in the past, that they were, you know, an honest	16	mean there?
17	and upright group and that if I was interested, they	17	 A. Somewhat. I mean, I've read through some of
1.8	would be in touch with me.	18	the some of the information that's been given
19	Q. Okay. And then Ben DeGweck contacted you?	19	especially that on Dr. Jeanneret's rebuttal to my to
20	A. Yeah. Ben DeGweck, I think, was the person who	20	my report.
21	sent me some sent me some sent me the initial slew	21	Q. Okay. So just say
22	of depositions.	22	A. But I don't consider myself an expert on these
23	Q. Okay. And that's what you received initially	23	you know, on the differences between these positions.
24	is the depositions?	24	I don't believe that's what why I've been asked to
25	A. That's what I received and yes. Yes.	25	comment.
	Page 35		Page 37
1	Q. Did you ever receive any other documents from	1	Q. Okay. Are you familiar at all with the duties
2	Wiggins Childs?	2	of the various jobs in the different departments?
3	A. God, not that I can recall. Just those	3	A. You know, some. Some, but again, I think that
4	depositions.	4	I've not seen a lot of job related a lot of
5	Q. Did you ever	5	information about these jobs. I've not been privy to a
6	A. Just a series of depositions.	6	lot of that information. Not a lot of that information
7	Q. I'm sorry.	7	has been provided for me by by the defendant. O. And what about by Mr. Wiggins, did he provide
8	Did you ever ask for any other documents	8	
9	from them?	9 10	anything? A. No. No.
10	A. I did not. I did not.	11	Q. Okay. Did you ask for any of that stuff?
11	Q. Okay.	12	A. You know, I think I may have a little bit later
12	A. I did not. Q. All right. Let's talk about Nucor Burkeley	13	said, you know, this is information that we should have
14	A. Yes, please.	14	gotten. Its I believe there is an affirmative
15	Q the defendant in this case.	15	obligation on the part of the defendant according to the
16	A. Sure.	16	uniform guidelines to present this information.
17	Q. Are you aware about the different departments	17	Q. If some of this information had been available,
18	at Nucor Berkeley?	18	would you have reviewed it?
19	A. You know, somewhat. I wouldn't consider myself	19	A. I would I would in if a if a job
20	anywhere near an expert on that as, for example,	20	analysis if information is provided, I certainly feel
21	Dr. Jeanneret is. I	21	competent and qualified to make - to develop an opinion
22	Q. So are you familiar with what each department	22	whether it's a guidelines complaint whether it's
23	does? For instance, what they manufacture?	23	guidelines complaint work.
24	A. It would be difficult for me to go through each	24	Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the promotions
25	one and tell how different they are. I have no	25	process in the different departments?

10 (Pages 34 to 37)

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22

A. Absolutely.

21 some of those subjective factors were?

Q. - that you looked at. Could you explain what

A. Yeah. You know, I think the issue is that

23 there are subjective factors that are put together in a

24 relatively subjective fashion. I mean, there are some

25 factors that are objective and I think those are ones

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	Page 38		Page 40
	A. Somewhat, just from what I read in the	1	that are good. But again, they are put together without
	2 depositions.	2	any kind of any kind of methodology, any kind of
	3 Q. Okay. Well, let's just take an example. Like	3	criteria suggested by the company.
		4	In the behavioral sciences, what we call
		5	those are implicit personality theories. In the absence
- 1		6	of information, people are asked to use their own
	A. Well, as I think I may have said in my report,	1	
	7 a lot of what I looked at were based on the depositions.	7	judgment. And we all have a different idea about what
	B You know, a lot of what I saw used were a number of	8	constitutes good and bad behavior.
- 1	9 subjective a lot of subjective factors that were	9	Q. Okay. Well, just as far as the subjective
	0 combined in a fairly subjective fashion.	10	factors, though, could you name a few specific examples?
1	1 You know, I saw some of the – I believe	11	A. Yeah. I mean, I think I could you know
1	2 it's on one of my it's in here. And I wish I had a	12	you know, one was a gut feeling that one talked about
1	3 page number. I didn't page number these. But the	13	which really stuck me as kind of kind of unusual.
1	4 number of the different subset criteria, the number of	14	Q. Okay. Any others?
1	5 items missed on a written higher evaluation you want	15	A. Gut feeling.
1	6 me to read through these?	16	Just, you know, we pick the best person.
1	7 Q. Well, no. No. Actually, I just want to kind	17	We you know, based on how we feel about them. There
1	8 of get an idea	18	are things that I think I read a number of times in the
1	9 A. Yeah,	19	depositions.
2	O Q what your knowledge about the	20	Q. Do you think that picking the best person for
	1 A. Great.	21	the job is an improper means for choosing someone?
	 Q. – specific promotions processes. 	22	A. Oh, absolutely not. Picking the best person
	And so do you know how they would do	23	for the job is the is the optimum way provided one
	4 promotions in the beam mill?	24	uses job related criteria.
2		25	Q. You mentioned that there were some objective
_		ļ	
	Page 39		Page 41.
	read, I'm not sure that well, from the information	1.	factors used.
	2 that I've read, I wouldn't be able to stand to sit	2	Could you give some examples of those?
	B here and tell you what they do.	3	A. Yeah. I think there were safety records, work
١.	Q. Okay.	4	attendance, those kinds of things.
	A. Tell you exactly what they do or go through the	5	Q. So then you're essentially testifying that it's
Ι,	5 step by step process.	6	a combination of both objective and subjective factors?
'	Q. Okay. Could you name some of the specific jobs	7	A. Well, I think that that's probably a case that
1	at issue in this case?	8	could be made, I think. But my issue is more in the
	A. Just the beam mill, hot mill. Again, I must	9	subjectivity and the combination of the data.
1		10	Q. Okay. How did you acquire your knowledge about
	1 information that	11	the selection procedures used?
1		12	A. Basically on the depositions that I've read.
1		13	Q. Okay. And those that are listed specifically?
1		14	A. Those that are listed specifically, yeah.
1		15	Q. Let's add — let's go to that list real quick
1		16	in your report and make sure we have all of those. It's
1		17	on as you said, your report is not page numbered.
	B factors	18	A. Sorry. Sorry.
	o iderora	±Ψ	A. Bolly, Bolly.

11 (Pages 38 to 41)

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Q. That's all right. It's on Page 4.

22 you said that you looked at the complaint?

A. Uh-huh.

A. Absolutely.

Q. Right?

Q. Okay. And on this list, your source documents,

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	Page 42	Γ	Page 44
,	Q. And then you looked at the employee handbook?	1	Again, a lot of what I got was some
1 2	A. I did.	2	interpersonal issues that were involved that — but it's
3	Q. And you looked at the deposition of Ladd Hall?	3	always hard to put a finger on those. I think that it
4	A. I did.	4	was just not very well defined in the depositions what
5	Q. Paul Ferguson?	5	the selection program was.
6	A. I did.	6	Q. Okay. So you're not saying that the gut
7	Q. Al Smith?	7	feeling was the only thing that was used in that
8	A. Uh-huh.	8	A. Oh, no. It wasn't the only one, but it
9	Q. John Bell?	9	certainly is something that needs to not be in the
10	A. Uh-huh.	10	selection process.
11	Q. William Roberson?	11	Q. Okay. Since we're talking about the gut
12	A. (Witness nods.)	12	feeling issue in the beam mill, did you analyze how the
13	Q. Meleah Barnhill?	13	beam mill does promotions versus what factors the hot
14	A. Uh-huh.	14	mill, for instance, looks at it?
15	Q. And Dave Sumoski?	15	A. Did not. Did not.
16	A. I have.	16	Q. Okay. All right. Anything else besides these
17	Q. Who is Ladd Hall?	17	items that we've named off here that you looked at?
18	A. I believe he's the I believe he's the CEO.	18	A. No, I don't believe so. I don't believe so.
19	Q. Okay. And what about Paul Ferguson, do you	19	Q. Okay. Do you know what specific jobs at the
20	know what his position is?	20	mill are considered to be entry level positions?
21	A. You know, these were just a series of managers	21	A. No. No, I don't think I could name those.
22	in different areas of Nucor. Now, as for being able to	22	Q. And do you know the difference between
23	say who was what, I don't know. I do remember Meleah	23	production bonus jobs and ROA bonus jobs?
24	Barnhill appeared to me to be a the one of the	24	A. They are, I believe, the difference between
25	chief people in the human resources area.	25	entry level jobs and management jobs. Production
	Page 43		Page 45
1	Q. Okay. What about William Roberson, do you	1	jobs that have been a production basis versus jobs that
2	know?	2	get paid based on what return on assets has been over
3	A. You know, I just don't remember offhand.	3	the course of a year.
4	Again, these were again, I believe, managers of in	4	Q. Okay. So it's your understanding it's either
5	the company.	5	management versus production?
6	Q. Okay. Let's go back to your the gut feeling	6	A. Right. Right.
7	issue you said that was a subjective	7	Q. And management would be the production bonus or
8	A. Sure is, Sure is.	8	the ROA bonus?
9	Q issue.	9	A. It would be the ROA bonus, I believe.
1.0	Do you recall what department that was in?	10	Q. Okay. Did you conduct any kind of scientific
11	A. I do not, but I think it was made by you	11	study in this case to support your contentions?
12	know, in fact, instead of me having to think, I'll read	12	A. No. But I've given the whole issue of
13	back. I believe it was in the Ferguson deposition.	13	subjectivity a lot of thought. I think that there is -
14	Q. Okay.	14	at least what I see is a lot of subjectivity involved in
15	A. And I'm not sure what department it was in.	15	the process.
1.6	Q. Do you recall seeing that in any other	16	You know, it's interesting is I was I
17	departments?	17	was reading the guidelines the last time - and I'll
18	A. No. I don't believe I don't believe I saw	18	certainly give you a copy of this. This is from
19	that specific wording used.	19	excuse me. It's 14B2 in the guidelines.
20	Q. Do you recall what other factors were used	20	It says in view of possibility of bias and
21	aside from the allegedly gut feeling used in	21	subjective evaluations, supervisory ratings themselves
22	A. Yeah.	22	instructions to raters
23	Q the	23	COURT REPORTER; Wait. Wait. Wait.
24	A. Safety records, et cetera. How you know,	24	THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm reading
25	basically through your talks with people.	25	too fast.

12 (Pages 42 to 45)

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Page 46

COURT REPORTER: Slow it down. THE WITNESS: I'm speaking in Northern. I'm sorry.

A. In view of the -- in view of the possibility of bias and subjective evaluations, supervisory rating techniques and instructions to raters should be carefully developed.

8 You know, and I've given a lot of thought 9 to the whole issue of subjectivity in the hiring process. There's a -- there's a wonderful person named Fisk at the University of -- University of Massachusetts - Amherst who has done a lot of research on 12 subjectivity. And typically what happens basically in 13 situations where people are -- are having to make a lot 15 of subjective judgments, the -- she says basically that 16 in the early stages of the decision making many of the decisions we make are automatic. They are not things 17 that we have a lot of - you know, volitional control 19 over.

A good example. She's made a wonderful 21 statement. She says typically we're not in a position to assert what we don't consider when we're hiring people. We're only in a position to basically talk about what we do consider.

Q. How does that apply specifically to, say, way

further information.

O. Okay. But with the report that you have right now that you're --

4 A. Oh, I believe that's it's not -- it's not a 5 valid procedure, no.

Q. Okay. Let's talk about that then. What -what are you basing your opinion on that it's not a valid procedure?

A. Basically that there was not a lot of 9 10 information presented about the jobs, the job analysis, 11 the procedure that was used, the criteria against which 12 things were validated.

f think a good quote - I heard someone 13 make this quote, and I wish I could remember who. But 14 he said we're -- basically as behavioral scientists, 15 we're all figurative residents of the State of 16

Missouri -- show me. Show me. 17 18

Q. All right.

A. In fact, even the guidelines talk about how --19 20 you know, the data -- this is the data that's necessary. I mean, it's not what Buckley requires, it's what the 21

22 guidelines require.

Q. So you have a general sense that it's not valid, but you can't point to specific things within the department?

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the beam mill does selection procedures?

A. Again, I think that there was a subjective combination of a number of different factors with relatively little guidance on how those criteria should go together. The weighting of those criteria.

Q. And that was across the board or within a certain department?

A. You know, again, I wouldn't want to talk common about individually. I saw just that in general as a practice that occurred.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. Okay.

O. Just a practice that occurred across the --

A. In general across the board, I think.

O. All right. So is it your opinion that the company selection methods are not valid?

A. You know, I've not had the information to -- to make that judgment. With the information that I have, the information that I've been privy to, I would come to that conclusion.

21 Q. Okay. But the first part of your statement was 22 that you don't think you had enough information to make 23 that determination?

A. Well, with more information, I will -- I would 24 -- you know, I would be -- I would amend my report with 25

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MR. WIGGINS: Objection to the form. That doesn't -- it's not reflective of what his actual testimony is.

3 4 BY MR. FARRIS:

5 Q. Okay. Well, then explain to me within each 6 department, for instance, specific examples of how the 7 process is not valid.

A. Well, I believe that in the absence of information, it's that -- the only -- in the absence of information about those jobs, the only conclusions I could come to is that they are not job -- is that they are not valid processes.

Q. Okay. But you had some information about how the jobs are selected, did you not, in the depositions?

A. I did. I did a little bit.

Q. Okay.

A. Enough for me to know that they were consistent in their subjectivity.

O. So it's possible then that if you had had more 19 20 information, you might have found there to be valid 21 processes?

22 A. Possible, I guess that's an empirical question 23 as we say.

Q. Okay. Does one have to be an industrial 24 25 psychologist to perform a job analysis under the uniform

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

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111.1.	Chaer buckley		Mett recattan a Maaoctace.
	Page 50		Page 52
1	guidelines?	1	A. You know, typically there are there are a
2	A. Gosh, no.	2	group interviews and individual interviews.
3	Q. Okay.	3	Q. Do every one of the individuals ask the same
4	A. Not to my knowledge. The guidelines just say	4	questions of the of the candidates?
5	basically what it what the what information needs	5	A. We all ask questions about the research.
6	to be captured. I, in fact, did a number of job	6	Q. But do you have a set of written questions that
7	analysis as a first year graduate student, so	7	every interviewer uses?
8	Q. Let's move on to your resume and talk a little	8	A. Typically there are some questions that we
9	bit about your background here.	9	that we have written down that we have talked about
10	A. Great. Great.	10	beforehand, where they went to school, what their
11	Q. You've been, according to your resume, the	11	research is like, you know, where they presented papers,
12	director of the division of management –	12	those kind of things.
1.3	A. Uh-huh.	13	Q. And do all the interviewers use those exact
14	Q at the University of Oklahoma	14	same questions for every candidate?
15	A. University of Oklahoma.	15	A. Typically when we meet in a group we talk about
16	Q since July of 1998?	16	those with the candidate.
17	A. That's right.	17	Q. Okay. But if you're doing an individual
18	Q. Correct?	18	interview, do you have a set list of questions that
19	A. That's right.	19	every interviewer uses when they are individually
20	Q. Do you make employment selections in your role	20	interviewing?
21	as the director of the division of management?	21	A. You know, I'm trying to think if there are
22	A. In conjunction with other faculty members, yes.	22	no. But we all have we all do have questions that we
23	Q. Okay. So you do — how often do you make	23	ask.
24	employment decisions?	24	Q. Okay. What kind of qualifications do you
25	A. On occasion. You know, hiring new faculty	25	consider when looking at a potential faculty member?
	Page 51		Page 53
1	members, hiring people, hiring secretarial staff.	1	A. Terminal degree, the quality of the research
2	Q. Is it your responsibility as a director of the	2	training that they have received.
3	department to ensure that you meet the uniform	3	Q. What about for the hourly people, the admin
4	guidelines when you make selection decisions?	4	people that you hire, what qualifications do you look
5	A. Oh, absolutely.	5	for then?
6	Q. Okay. Well, let's talk about what positions	6	A. Past experience. And I must tell you that the
7	that you hire for. You hire, you said, for	7	hiring that's done is not just is not I have never
8	administrative people?	8	hired anyone at the university. The university, they
9	A. Uh-huh.	9	are hired by the central administration at the
10	Q. And then also faculty positions?	10	university just based on some suggestions usually made
11	A. Uh-huh.	11	by a committee that I'm typically a part of.
12	Q. Are those the only types of positions?	12	Q. Okay. So your role is just to make suggestions
13	A. They are, They are,	13	and
14	Q. When you evaluate a candidate for, let's say,	14	A. Just a member. That's right.
15	for a faculty position, do you look at their work	15	Q and to interview people?
16	history?	16	A. That's right.
17	A. We sure do.	17	Q. Do y'all use any type of preemployment tests?
18	Q. Okay, Do you look at their training	18	A. No, but there are some issues. For example,
19	background?	19	where they are their well, in fact, this would be
20	A. Their academic training.	20	considered a test since most things you use for
21	Q. Okay. Do you use a structured interview	21	selection are tests. Whether they finished their degree
22	process when you interview these guys?	22	or not, what area their degree is in, what kind of
23	A. There's a series of questions that we ask.	23	courses they have taken over the course of their
24	Q. Okay. And is that individuals do the	24	training, how good are they at statistical analysis,
	interviews?	~~	those kind of issues.

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

25 interviews?

25 those kind of issues.

Nell McCallum & Associates

	Page 54	T	Page 56
	-	,	-
2	Q. Okay. Of those things, how do you weight those qualifications?	2	Q. Okay. Now, let's go through another part of your resume. You talked about your consulting work.
3	A. Well, the you want to talk about me	3	A. Yeah. Okay.
4	personally?	4	Q. Again, I think it's on the last page
5	Q. Sure.	5	A. Sure.
6	A. Me, personally, what I look at are, you know,	6	Q. — if you want to flip to that.
7	the quality of the training that they have received.	7	I just want to go through a couple of these
8	Q. But do you assign a specific weight to each one	8	items and see what you did for these companies?
9	of those selection criteria you look at?	9	A. Sure. Sure.
10	A. Yeah. Well, do we have it written down	10	Q. For Fleming Companies, Inc., you said you
11	anywhere that there's a particular weight, the answer is	11	worked as a consultant
12	no.	12	A. I sure have.
13	Q. Okay. Would each interviewer use the same	13	Q. — from 1992 to 1997?
14	weighting or is that up to the individual interviewer?	14	A. Right. Quite a quite a number of years.
15	A. No. I think basically we all ask similar	15	What I did for them was just reengineer the human
16	questions and we all look for different things. And I	16	resources process, looked at a number of different
17	assume that that then when we get together we talk about	17	things, selection, recruitment. Just in general human
18	those issues, who's noticed what, what are some of the	18	resource issues that I thought they could - they could
19	areas they looked at and why they were why they	19	implement to do a better job.
20	thought they were important.	20	Q. So when
21	Q. Okay. Did you perform ever a job analysis for	21 22	A. Fleming, incidentally now is out of business
22	the positions you hired for at Oklahoma?	23	but
23	A. There are job analyses available for these.	24	Q. Okay. I'm sure no A. I'm hoping I'm sure that's not due to my
24 25	They are updated. In fact, I know I had one updated a little while ago for a clerical position in my jobs	25	Q. What does Fleming Company or what did they
23		23	
	Page 55		Page 57
1	change rather rapidly.	1	do?
2	Q. Are you the one that creates or conducts the	2	 A. It was one on the largest food distribution
3	job analysis?	3	companies in the country. They basically when you go
4	A. I do not. It's a different area. It's the	4	in your store, you buy Best Value brands, Best Value is
5	human resources function at school.	5	Fleming. They used to just again, just a big
6	Q. Okay.	6	logistics operation.
7	A. At OU.	7	Q. So the facility where you did this work for,
8	Q. Have you done any kind of adverse impact	8	what was their exact function?
9	analysis for your hiring decisions in the department?	9	A. It was corporate. It was the corporate
10	A. I have not. That's not in my but we do	10 11	headquarters up in Oklahoma City. It was headquartered in Oklahoma City.
11	- Fallanca all Han marialalimen klaunaanla tlan attimus ationa actions - I		
112	follow all the guidelines through the affirmative action		
12	department, et cetera.	12	Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their
13	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your	12 13	Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers?
13 14	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my	12 13 14	Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and
13 14 15	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility?	12 13 14 15	Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself
13 14 15 16	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they	12 13 14 15 16	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have.
13 14 15 16 17	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of	12 13 14 15	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the
13 14 15 16	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of candidates.	12 13 14 15 16 17	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have.
13 14 15 16 17 18	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the distribution type jobs?
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of candidates. Q. Okay. Do you retain any documents regarding	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the distribution type jobs? A. Well, not in an analysis of the jobs, but just
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of candidates. Q. Okay. Do you retain any documents regarding the job analysis or the your validation efforts?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the distribution type jobs? A. Well, not in an analysis of the jobs, but just wanted to more better understand what they what they did so that I could I could kind of determine what needed to be done for them from a human resources
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of candidates. Q. Okay. Do you retain any documents regarding the job analysis or the your validation efforts? A. No. They are kept in a centralized location. Q. So you don't keep anything personally A. No, I don't keep them.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the distribution type jobs? A. Well, not in an analysis of the jobs, but just wanted to more better understand what they what they did so that I could I could kind of determine what needed to be done for them from a human resources standpoint. It was basically, you know, freelance.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	department, et cetera. Q. Okay. So that's not your A. That's not my Q. That's not your responsibility? A. That's right. They determine what they certify whether the pool is an acceptable pool of candidates. Q. Okay. Do you retain any documents regarding the job analysis or the your validation efforts? A. No. They are kept in a centralized location. Q. So you don't keep anything personally	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Okay. So you didn't work in one of their warehouses or distribution centers? A. I did visit a number of their warehouses and distribution centers just to kind of familiarize myself with the jobs that they have. Q. Okay. So you did do some sort of analysis, the distribution type jobs? A. Well, not in an analysis of the jobs, but just wanted to more better understand what they what they did so that I could I could kind of determine what needed to be done for them from a human resources

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

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michael buckley

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Page 61

Page 58

Fleming. 1 2

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- Q. Did you do any kind of job analysis for them?
- A. I didn't personally do it --
- Q. Okay.

A. - but I suggested a number of occasions that 5 6 they needed to do that. Job analysis is something that 7 needs to be done quite often.

There's a fellow named Brumbeck who wrote an article in the Seventies that talked about how -since it is so imprecise, it needs to be done on a 10 relatively frequent basis. 11

- 12 Q. Did you do any kind of adverse impact analysis 13 for them -- for Fleming?
- 14 A. I did not. That's a different -- that's their 1.5 human resources function.
- 16 Q. Okay. Did you do a validation study for 17 Fleming?
- 18 A. I did not, but talked about some of their 19 selection -- some of the selection tests that they used.
- 20 Some I thought they were pretty good, some I thought 21 weren't very good.
- 22 Q. Okay. Let's see.
- A. You know what, I'm just a human resource 23
- generalist in terms of that. I think my expertise is in 24 knowing the human resource function, a number of

Q. Okay. When was that? 1

A. It was -- it's been within the past 10 years. 2

I -- you know, as you might be able to tell from my vitac, I try to do a significant amount of research.

And those of us who do research understand that you --

Kevin Mosholder is a professor of mine from Auburn 6

7 University. It was great lesson for me as I was a 8

graduate student. If you'll spare me this for a moment. He - I went into his office one day and he

10 had four file cabinets of information. And he said, you see that one file cabinet? I'm real proud of that. I

said, well, great, Kevin. You're a well-known scholar.

13 He said you see those other three file cabinets of information? I said, yes. And he said, well, they are 14

the studies that just didn't work out the way I thought 15

they would. So sometimes it works out and sometimes it 16

doesn't in terms of research. 17

- Q. Is that the only validation study you've done? 18
- 1.9 A. Probably.
 - Q. Okay.
- 21 A. Probably. 22
 - Q. Let's talk about your next one. You worked for
- 23 the City of Norman --
 - A. Worked for the City of Norman.
- 25 Q. - from 1987 to the present?

- different areas and hopefully can add value to a company 2 if they ask me to.
- 3 Q. So you would not consider yourself to be an expert in validation studies?
 - A. I believe that I possess sufficient expertise to make a judgment about validation issues.
 - Q. Okay. To make a judgment about them?
- 8 A. Yeah.

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- Q. What about to conduct a validation study?
- 10 A. Oh, I am - I am confident that I can conduct a 11 validation study.
 - Q. Okay. Have you done one before?
- 12 A. Just in some research -- in some research where 13
- 14 I looked at some concurrent validation, see if this test is related to this -- to performance at a certain point
- 16 in time. It's a part of criterion related validity.

17 There's a predictive and concurrent.

- Predictive is I collect some data, save it, use it to 18 predict something later. Concurrent is where I collect 19
- data, collect -- I collect like a predictor, a test or 20
- something and relate it to some kind of outcome, job 21 performance, something like that. 22
- 23
 - Q. So you did that in a study at some point?
- A. A research study that frankly wasn't very 24

25 successful.

- A. Uh-huh.
- Q. What did you do for them?

3 A. Basically what I did is I ran an assessment

center for them to try to help them select their top city managers. I think it was a city planner and a

finance director. And then I also ran an assessment

center where I just basically made some comments about 7 the managerial skills of those who were managers for

them at the time. 10

You know, an assessment center -- you may 11 or may not be familiar with it. It's just basically you give a person a bunch of decisions to make and see how they make them, do they -- how they delegate, how they are prioritizing. Those are real important management 15 functions.

- Q. So what -- so you were like looking at the 16 17 management jobs there?
 - A. Basically at management jobs there.
 - Q. And what kind of management jobs were they?
- A. City level managers, you know, director of 20 finance, director of human resources, director of
- 22 planning, director of housing --
 - Q. Okay.
- 23 24 A. -- those kind of things. And it was just kind

of give them some advice on some developmental

(Pages 58 to 61)

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25 second.

A. Did not.

A. Great.

Q. How about any job analyses?

20 these other Fortune 500 clients --

A. Yeah, go ahead.

A. No, but looked at plenty of job analyses.

Q. Okay. All right. We're going to get into

Q. -- so we may want to flip the tape here.

MR. FARRIS: So, go off the record for a

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mı	chael buckley		Nell McCallum & Associates
	Page 62		Page 64
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	activities that might help them become better managers. Q. Okay. But you didn't do a validation study? A. Did not do a validation study for them. Q. Any job analysis? A. Did not do a job analysis for them, but was quite familiar with the job analyses that they had for the positions that they asked me to make some managerial suggestions with. Q. All right. The next company you have down here is one that you consulted for is the US Geological Survey? A. Yeah. This was when I was a graduate student. I've been fortunate to work for a gentleman named John Bernard and who I believe is the academic expert in the country on performance evaluation. He had a number of contracts with them which I assisted on and it was just to basically look at their performance appraisal system, whether they are doing a good job in performing its appraisal, whether they are doing the appropriate documentation of the systems that they use. If it's the good — if it fits in well with the jobs that they are — that they are using. You know, and basically it gave me some training in some of the legal issues surrounding	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 9:24 a.m. Ending Tape 1. (Recess from 9:24 to 9:33 a.m.) VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record at 9:33 a.m. Starting Tape 2. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. I want to just go back briefly and your selection of candidates at the University of Oklahoma. A. Uh-huh. Q. You said that you looked at their work experience? A. Uh-huh. Q. And you'll look at their credentials? A. They're academic credentials. Q. Academic credentials? A. Uh-huh. Q. And you would perform an interview? A. Uh-huh. Q. And how do you combine all of those things together to make a determination as to which candidate you'll select? A. They are combined by a committee, a committee—there's typically a hiring committee that combines that information.
25		25	Q. How do they combine it?
	Page 63		Page 65
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 Q. What jobs were you looking at there? A. They range from entry level jobs to professional jobs. Q. And what kind of jobs were the entry level jobs? A. Oh, gosh. They were — you know, they ranged from people who did site visits for the geological survey to higher level managers. It was the whole spectrum of performance evaluation. Q. Okay. And you did that as a graduate student? A. I did that as a graduate student. I've also done a number of other performance appraisal projects for organizations. Q. Did you do any validation studies for the 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. They combine it in a based on what they believe to be the most important job parts of being a university professor. Q. Okay. And is that more of a subjective decision as to what makes someone a good professor? A. I think there's a lot of objective factors associated with it like publication record which is an object publication record is an objective indicator of one's contribution to the scholarly literature. Q. But is there some combination of both objective and subjective factors? A. Yeah, of course. Q. Okay. And do you ever write down the exact weight that you're giving to each one of the factors
15	geological service?	15	that you use?

Q. Okay. So there is no number or percentage

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

A. We talk about beforehand what's important to

A. Well, I think that they are -- yeah. Typically

it's written down what's more important. A number is

not associated with it, but it's written down.

17 us. Like, for example, does the person -- we're in need

18 of a person to teach entrepreneurship. Well, then that

would be one of the factors that we weigh highly.

Q. Okay. But do you write down how you've

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24 25 weighted the factors?

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	Down CC		Page 68
	Page 66		
1	given to each one?	1	these 10 clients?
2	A. No.	2	A. I've looked at selection procedures and whether
3	Q. And do you retain those notes that you've	3	I thought they were job related or not, whether I thought that they were that they were tapping the
4	written down?	5	factors that were important based on the job analysis.
5	A. Typically we do for a short period of time.	6	Q. Okay. But have you ever done a scientific job
6	Q. Okay. How long a period of time do you keep	7	analysis?
8	them? A. Oh, gosh. A month.	8	A. I have not had — oh, a job analysis?
9	Q. Okay. And do you believe that this satisfies	9	O. Yes.
10	the EEOC uniform guidelines?	10	A. Yes. I think so, for managerial positions.
11	A. I believe it's a competent selection procedure.	11	Q. Okay. And what did you do when you conducted
12	Q. Okay. But do you believe it satisfies the	12	the scientific job analysis?
13	uniform guidelines?	13	A. Well, you go in and talk to a number of people
14	A. I believe it's based on a — it's based on a	14	who are in there, you get people who perform the job,
15	job analysis. You know, I haven't thought about it in	1.5	people who interact with the person who performs the
16	terms of that. I do think, though, that we are in	16	job. You know, when you do job analysis, the correct
17	accordance with the uniform guidelines.	17	way to do job analysis, at least based on my training,
18	Q. Okay. So you do think the way you do it is in	18	is that job analysis is done from a number of different
19	accordance with the guidelines?	19	sources. It's never a single source issue. Because of
20	A. Well, I didn't say that. I have to sit down	20	the imprecision involved with job analysis, it has to be
21	and think about that a little bit more.	21	done often, with multiple corroborations, multiple
22	Q. So you've never analyzed then whether you're in	22	multiple data points. Flieshman I'm sorry.
23	compliance with the uniform guidelines?		Levine Ed Levine is a big job analysis person from
24	A. Not specifically, no.	24	the University of South Florida and he's written an
25	Q. Okay. All right. Back to your resume	25	article about how most in a survey of 93 job
	Page 67		Page 69
1	A. Great.	1	analysis, he basically 80 of them, I believe, or 83
2	Q on the consultant jobs that you've done, you	2	it's a large number, basically says that you need to
3	said that you've consulted for a number of other Fortune	3	use a number of different sources. It's an Academy of
4	500 clients?	4]	Management Journal article from 1989, I think.
5	A. I sure have.	5	Q. Of these Fortune 500 clients, how many did you
6	Q. That you're not at liberty to discuss because	6	do this specific job analysis for?
7	of confidentiality agreements.	7	A. One.
8	About how many other clients are there?	8	Q. One of them?
9	A. I'd probably say 10.	9	A. Uh-huh. O. And in that case, what jobs were you looking
10	Q. Okay. 10.	10	
11	And how long a period of time is that over?	12	at? What kinds of jobs? A. Again, mainly managerial jobs.
12 13	A. That's over that's over my career.	13	Q. Okay.
14	Q. Okay. A. I'm not a person with a large client base	14	A. And it was a management succession issue, who
15	So	15	should go who should go next, you should.
16	Q. Okay. And you have confidentiality agreements	16	Q. How many different types of jobs were you
17	with all 10 of these clients?	17	looking at?
18	A. Well, just that I won't talk of you know,	18	A. Oh, gosh. Gosh. Usually a very small amount,
19	for profit organizations don't typically want people	19	two probably.
20	talking about what they do for them and I I abide by	20	Q. Okay. Two jobs.
21	that.	21	And how did you go about conducting the job
22	Q. Okay. Well, let's we can at least talk in	22	analysis for those two jobs, what exactly did you do?
23	generalities about it?	23	A. I looked at a number – again, I looked at a
24	A. Yeah, that's right.	24	number of different sources of information, people who
25	Q. Have you done validation studies for any of	25	perform that job, people who interact with the person

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

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who performs that job, what supervisors thought that job should be, what subordinates thought that job should be. 2 3

Q. Do you have a list of --

A. Just a number of different -- different data points.

Q. Did you have a list of data points that you would ask each of these people?

A. I don't know if I had a specific list, but, you 8 know, always try to get corroborating data. One of the things I've been trained as always find corroborating data. Single source data is not good data. 12

Q. Did you document your job analysis?

13 A. Absolutely, I did.

Q. How did you document it?

14 A. I just wrote it out who I talked to, what the 15 16 timing was, what the -- you know, the uniform guidelines, I think, go through what needs to be included in that, where it is, what is done, criticality of the tasks, those kind of issues. 19

Q. And you did all of those things based on --

A. I believe I did a lot of them, yes. 21

Q. What about validity studies for these ten 22

Fortune 500 clients, did you do any --23

A. Have not.

Q. Okay. And you said that in your role at 25

me information about that job. I would call that person

2 and say, listen, I'm coming to talk to you about your

job. I want you to bring some supporting information to 3

tell me what you do. I'd talk to other people who are 4 5 -- who interact with that person. I talk with

6 supervisors, I talk with subordinates, I talk with other folks, just a whole assortment of information. Again, I 7

think the most competent way to collect job analysis 8 information is to collect it from a number of different 9

sources, not -- again, it's just been drilled into me, 10

single source data is not the best data. 11

Q. So these other sources you said you would look 12 at some information that the company would provide to 13 you about the jobs? 14

15 Sure. There is company provided information, there is information provided by the individual doing 16 17

Q. What kinds of company provided information 18

19 would you --

A. Just the job analysis that they have, any kind 20 of job descriptions, job specifications that they 21

22 possess at that time.

23 Q. Okay. So you would look at job descriptions.

24 What about job postings?

25 A. You know, not a lot of job postings. Not a lot

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Oklahoma University that you have never conducted a job 1 2 analysis?

A. I never had conducted a job analysis done by a different part of the organization that I'm a part of. It's done by the human resources people.

Q. So what other job analysis have you done besides this one for the unnamed Fortune 500 Company?

A. Oh, I've done a number of job analyses. In fact, early in my career -- my first -- my first

graduate school appointment was a Case Western Reserve

University in Cleveland, Ohio. And I was -- one of the ways that I made my money was to -- to go and do job analyses. I was only at Case Western for one year. 13

O. Okay. And aside from that, what other job analyses have you done?

A. Some managerial job analyses. I talked with people about jobs but never really -- only on those occasions have I done the nuts and bolts of a job analysis.

Q. Okay. Let's - I just want to make sure I know 20 21 what the nuts and bolts are of the job analysis.

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. Can you just describe to me like the first step that you do when you go in to conduct a job analysis? 24 25

A. Yeah. I'd look at whatever I could that gives

of lot of job postings. 1

Q. If they had job postings, is that something you would want to see?

A. It's something that you could look at it. It's something you could look at.

Q. Is it in the past if you were conducting a job analysis, is that something you would have asked for?

A. I may have. I may have.

Q. Okay.

10 A. But it's not the most important information to 11 me I don't think.

12 Q. Okay. In your work as a consultant, how much of your time is spent working as a consultant? How much 13 14 time percentage on an annual basis?

A. Oh, a small amount. Small amount.

O. Like what's a small amount?

A. Gosh. If my income is 200 K, my consulting 17 18 income is 10 K, very small amount.

Q. But it --

A. My primary duties are as university professor.

Q. But timewise, could you - could you describe?

22 I know you've described it monetarily, but --

A. That's two weeks.

Q. Two weeks a year? 24

25 A. Yeah.

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

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	Page 74		
1.	Q. About?	1	A. They were.
2	A. Yeah.	2	Q. Is that also an authoritative
3	Q. Okay.	3	A. They are.
4	A. Again, my primary duties are as a professor at	4	Q text?
5	the University of Oklahoma.	5	Okay. Let's go back to your report,
6	Q. Okay. In the matters of employment	6	Page 4.
7	discrimination litigation, what fields do you consider	7	A. Yeah. Here. Just get a drink here if I can.
8	yourself to be an expert in?	8	Q. Sure.
9	A. You know, I – I think I've been trained in the	9	A. Okay.
10	number of areas surrounding employment litigation,	10	Q. Your source documents, again, we've already
11	adverse impact, affirmative action, those kinds of	11	gone through this. This is the complete list of the
12	issues and it's mainly from my teaching	12	documents that you reviewed.
13	responsibilities, to make students aware what these	13	A. Uh-huh. Okay. Where are you at?
14	issues are.	14	Q. Page 4, which is the source documents
15	Q. Do you consider yourself to be a expert in	15 16	A. Okay. That's Q in your report. In your report.
16	adverse impact calculations?	17	A. No, I don't have the full report. I just have
17	A. I know something about them. I know a considerable amount about that.	18	what I've written.
18	1	19	Q. Yeah. I think we gave you the full copy.
19	Q. Do you have some statistical training that	20	A. Did you give me a copy?
20	A. I have statistical training, quite a bit of	21	Q. Yeah.
21 22	statistical training. Q. Do you have the kind of statistical training	22	A. Okay.
		23	Q. You can look at that one. So the very
23	in making adverse impact calculations?	24	beginning on Page 4.
24 25	A. Yeah, I'm not sure it's what I feel most	25	A. Okay. Good. Yeah. Go ahcad.
			Page 77
	Page 75		
1	comfortable doing and it's not what I've been asked to	1	Q. Okay. So you you said these are the only
2	do in this case, but it's a I've got a pretty good	2	items that you reviewed
3	statistical background.	3	A. They are.
4	Q. Have you done adverse impact calculations in	4	Q correct?
5	the past?	5	Let's go to Page 5 of your report.
6	A. On some hypothetical data that I've had for	6	A. Page 5, okay.
7	students, et cetera. I've looked at some for some	7	Q. Let me find what I'm looking for here. We'll
8	organizations to see some discrimination if they are	8	come back to Page 5.
9	some discrimination issues.	9	A. Yeah, that's fine.
10	Q. But for these organizations you've looked at in	10	Q. Let's ask about some of these things.
11	the past, have you conducted any actual adverse impact	11 12	A. Yeah, Q. Did you review any Nucor Berkeley job
12	calculations on your own?	13	
13	A. I have not.	14	descriptions prior to drafting your report? A. I did not.
14	Q. Okay. And have you ever testified with regard to adverse calculations?	15	Q. Okay. Why didn't you review them?
15		16	A. I believe that the uniform guidelines that
16	A. Have not. Have not.	17	there is an affirmative obligation on the on y'all's
17	Q. Okay. Would you agree that the American Psychological Association's standards for educational	18	part to provide those to me to make a judgment about
18	and psychological testing are typically viewed as an	19	those.
19	and psychological testing are typically viewed as an authoritative source in your field?	20	Q. If those have been provided to your attorney,
20 21	A. Absolutely, and they are.	21	would you have wanted to review them?
22	Q. What about the principles for validation and	22	A. If asked, I would. I think they are important
Colo	use of personnel selection procedures?	23	documents.
	use or personner sereonen procedures:		
23		24	O. Do you know if your attorney sent them?
	A. That's by SIOP? Q. By SIOP.	24 25	Q. Do you know if your attorney sent them?A. Sent them to me.

20 (Pages 74 to 77)

19 deposition testimony in that case?

A. Yeah, which case?

20

22

23

21 sure --

24 about.

25 BY MR. FARRIS:

MR. WIGGINS: Object to form. I'm not

MR. WIGGINS: - which case we're talking

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1111	Chaer buckley		INCIT INCOMITANT & MADOUTATION
	Page 78		Page 80
1	Q. Or if your attorneys had them in their	1.	Q. Okay. Well, the cases where you've used
2	possession?	2	deposition testimony in the past
3	A. I would assume that if they had them, they	3	A. Yeah.
4	would have sent them to me.	4	Q let's go through those. Give me an example
5	Q. Okay.	5	of a case where you've used deposition testimony in the
6	A. I mean, that's a question more appropriately	6	past?
7	asked, I believe, to them.	7	A. A sexual harassment case.
8	Q. Okay. But you didn't ask them for any job	8	Q. Okay. When was it?
9	descriptions?	9	A. A little while a couple months back.
10	A. Did not.	10	Q. Okay. And what did you examine in this case?
11	Q. And is it your job as an expert to review all	11	A. The complaint and some depositions taken by
12		12	some of the complainants.
13	A. It's my job to evaluate the material that I	13	Q. Did you conduct a job analysis in that case?
14	have that I have access to. At least it's my belief	14	A. Didn't feel a need to.
15	it's an affirmative obligation for that to be provided	15	Q. Did you conduct a validation study in the case?
16	for that to be provided by the	16	A. Didn't feel a need to.
17	Q. Do you think that you can make a competent	17	Q. Did you examine the company's selection
18	opinion on whether a company's selection procedures are	18	procedures in that case?
19		19	A. Did not.
20	valid just by looking at deposition testimony?	20	Q. Let's talk about a case where you have examined
	A. I think it gives you some pretty good	21	a company's selection procedures in the past.
21		22	Is there an example where you've examined a
22	like, yes. I think there is some	23	company's selection procedures where you looked at
23	Q. Is that typically what you have done in the		
24	past when conducting an analysis of one of your clients?	24 25	deposition testimony? MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form. There is
25	A. Well, I would –	23	
	Page 79		Page 81
1	MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form, Those are	1	no predicate that there has ever been such a case. I
2	two that's a compound question.	2	think you ought to establish if it exists, first.
3	BY MR. FARRIS:	3	MR. FARRIS: Well, I'm asking him if there
4	Q. All right. Well, let's take it one at a time.	4	is a case where you've ever looked at deposition
5	In the past when you've done your work as a	5	testimony when examining a company's job selection
6	consultant, had you ever performed a job analysis based	6	procedures.
7	solely on deposition testimony?	7	MR. WIGGINS: Well, object to form. There
8	MR, WIGGINS: Object to form.	8	is no predicate laid that there is any case that any
9	A. Yeah. I'm not sure I understand what that	9	case that had depositions.
10	means.	10	BY MR. FARRIS:
11	BY MR. FARRIS:	11	Q. Okay. Well, I'm asking you, is there a case
12	Q. Well, have you ever used deposition testimony	12	where you've said that you have looked at cases in
13	in the past when doing your work for a consultant as a	13	the past where there were depositions?
14	consultant?	14	A. Yes, I have.
15	A. Yes, I've looked at depositions before.	15	Q. Correct?
16	Q. Okay. But was that the only thing that you	16	A. Uh-huh.
17	looked at in that example?	17	Q. In any of those cases, were you examining the
18	Did you look at anything else besides	18	selection procedures of the company?
	1 11 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	10	A Not that I app recall

21 (Pages 78 to 81)

19

20

22

23

24

A. Not that I can recall.

deposition testimony present?

A. Not that I can recall.

Q. So then never in the past have you examined a

Q. Okay. If you had read job descriptions in this

25 case, do you think it might have changed your opinion in

21 company's selection procedures where there was

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		1	
	Page 82		Page 84
1	the case?	1	awareness; is that correct?
2	A. I think that's an empirical question. It's	2	A. Uh-huh.
3	hard to answer without seeing the information.	3	Q. And No. 2 is excellent oral and written
4	O. Okay. But could it have changed your opinion	4	communication skills?
5	in the case?	5	A. It is.
6	A. It's hard to say without seeing the	6	Q. No. 3 is teamwork oriented; 4, good
7	information.	7	troubleshooting skills; 5, self motivated; 6, good work
8	Q. Okay. Why don't we look at a job description.	8	ethic; 7, very cost and efficiency driven; 8, good work
9	(Exhibit No. 4 marked.)	9	and attendance record; 9, mechanically inclined; 10,
10	MR. FARRIS: I'll introduce this as our	10	some computer skills; 11, knowledge of beam mill rolling
11	next exhibit.	11	process a plus; 12, furnace and reheat furnace knowledge
12	MR. WIGGINS: You got another page?	12	a plus; and 13, willing to learn recorder and utility
13	MR, FARRIS: I got you one here.	13	position.
1.4	BY MR. FARRIS:	14	A. Uh-huh.
15	Q. I've introduced a job posting for beam mill	15	Q. Are these qualifications something that you
16	furnace stocker from October of 2004; is that correct?	16	could use in conducting a job analysis?
17	A. As far as I could see, yes.	17	MR. WIGGINS: Objection to that. Go ahead
18	Q. Have you ever seen this before?	18	and answer.
19	 A. I believe it may have been faxed to me 	19	A. Well, it seems to me as though this may be
20	yesterday.	20	something that one could start from. There's a need for
21	Q. Yesterday?	21	considerably more information than this.
22	A. Yesterday, yeah.	22	BY MR. FARRIS:
23	MR. WIGGINS: Yeah. This is what you	23	Q. But it is something that could be used as part
24	emailed me yesterday	24	of forming a job analysis?
25	THE WITNESS: Yeah.	25	A. It's a it's the beginnings, much more is
	Page 83		Page 85
1	MR. WIGGINS: that I objected to. It's	1	necessary.
2	part of the compendium.	2	Q. But is this something that would be helpful in
3	THE WITNESS: Right.	3	determining whether a company has conducted a job
4	MR. FARRIS: No, this is a job posting that	4	analysis?
5	has been produced in the case.	5	MR. WIGGINS: Objection, form, and it's
6	MR. WIGGINS: I understand that.	6	asked and answered.
7	MR. FARRIS: It has a production number at	7	BY MR, FARRIS:
8	the bottom of it. This isn't prior to the compendium.	8	Q. You can go ahead and answer.
9	This is a job posting that's been produced to you in the	9	A. Repeat the question, please.
10	case.	10	Q. Is this something that you think could be
11	MR. WIGGINS: This is this is one of the	t .	helpful in conducting a job analysis?
12	parts of the compendium. If you look -	12	A. It may well be. I'm — it may well be, but I
13	MR. FARRIS: This is a job posting that has	13	believe there's a need for significantly more
14	been produced in the case regardless of whether it's in	14	information than this.
15	the compendium.	15	Q. Are you — is there any requirement under the
16	MR. WIGGINS: I'm just telling you that I	16	uniform guidelines that job analyses be conducted in
	emailed it to him yesterday because you emailed it to me	17	conjunction with the development of selection
17	yesterday.	18	procedures? A. I believe that to be the case.
18			A. LICHEVE HALLU DE DIG CASC.
18 19	BY MR. FARRIS:	19	
18 19 20	BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. You, yesterday for the first time ever	20	Q. Okay. Where in the uniform guidelines is that?
18 19 20 21	BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. You, yesterday for the first time ever you saw any job posting in this case; is that correct?	20 21	Q. Okay. Where in the uniform guidelines is that? A. I think doesn't 14 is it 14C and 15C. I
18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. You, yesterday for the first time ever you saw any job posting in this case; is that correct? A. Yes, that's correct.	20 21 22	Q. Okay. Where in the uniform guidelines is that? A. I think doesn't 14 is it 14C and 15C. I
18 19 20 21 22 23	BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. You, yesterday for the first time ever you saw any job posting in this case; is that correct? A. Yes, that's correct. Q. Okay. Would you look at it now and look at the	20 21 22 23	Q. Okay. Where in the uniform guidelines is that? A. I think doesn't 14 is it 14C and 15C. I
18 19 20 21 22	BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. You, yesterday for the first time ever you saw any job posting in this case; is that correct? A. Yes, that's correct.	20 21 22	Q. Okay. Where in the uniform guidelines is that? A. I think doesn't 14 is it 14C and 15C. I don't have a copy in front of me.

22 (Pages 82 to 85)

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	Page 86	T	Page 88
1	Q. Okay. You said that you need considerably more	1	information I have at my disposal.
2	information than this.	2	Q. Did you review the plaintiffs' complaint in
3	What other information would you need?	3	this case?
4	A. Well, I need to know I need to know how this	4	A. You know, I believe that I have. I believe
5	information was collected, what's the basis of it,	5	that I have.
6	what's the criticality of it. There's a number of	6	Q. It's not listed on your source materials, but
7	different factors that need to be confronted that are, I	17	you did review it?
8	believe, in 14 14C, the technical the technical	8	A. Gosh.
9	accuracy.	9	Q. I'm sorry. You did not review it or
10 11	Q. So are you testifying that the functions	10	A. You know, I can't recall. I can't recall. Q. Okay. You did review deposition testimony;
12	described here don't accurately reflect what's actually required for the job?	12	
13	A. You're asking me to make a judgment that I'm	13	A. I certainly did, yeah.
1.4	not at this time prepared to make.	14	Q. Did any of the deposition testimony that you
15	Q. Okay. So you can't make that judgment?	15	reviewed reveal that the job posting requirements were
1.6	A. Yeah.	16	based on a job analysis?
17	Q. Is that correct?	17	A. I know it was hard to ferret out when reading
18	A. Not on the basis of this piece of paper.	18	the depositions where the job analysis was, if there was
19	Considerably more information is necessary.	19	any, who had it, where it was, job descriptions. A
20	Q. Okay. From what you have in this case, can you	20	common thread was that not many people were familiar
21	make a judgment that these qualifications do not reflect	21	
22	what's done on the job?	22	Q. Okay. Did you review the Court's order of a
23	MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form. That's	23	scope of discovery in this case?
24	not the issue.	24	A. I don't believe I have.
25	BY MR. FARRIS;	25	Q. And did you review any materials from the
	Page 87		Page 89
1	Q. That's the question.	1	Sadler group?
2	A. Yeah. I'm just not sure how I would answer	2	A. Sadler group, have not.
3	that question. I don't believe I can.	3	Q. Okay. Did you review any of the job specific
4	Q. Don't believe you can.	4	tests at issue in this case?
5	Okay. Have you developed your own		
		5	A. 1 did not, but I did I did not. 1 did not.
6	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley?	6	A. 1 did not, but I did I did not. 1 did not. Q. Did you
7	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through	6 7	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job
7 8	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions.	6 7 8	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they
7 8 9	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill	6 7 8 9	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific.
7 8 9 10	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example?	6 7 8 9	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS:
7 8 9 10 11	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no.	6 7 8 9 10	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this
7 8 9 10 11	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not.
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them?
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees? A. Flave not been asked to. Q. Okay. Flave you performed your own independent job analysis of any of the specific jobs A. Have not.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information? A. Oh, how the test was developed, how the test
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Okay. Have you performed your own independent job analysis of any of the specific jobs A. Have not. Q at Nucor Berkeley?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information? A. Oh, how the test was developed, how the test was related to something related to the job, those kinds
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Okay. Have you performed your own independent job analysis of any of the specific jobs A. Have not. Q at Nucor Berkeley? A. Have not.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 20 21	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information? A. Oh, how the test was developed, how the test was related to something related to the job, those kinds of issues.
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Okay. Have you performed your own independent job analysis of any of the specific jobs A. Have not. Q at Nucor Berkeley? A. Have not. Q. Okay. And do you know of any job functions of this particular job that are not accurately described on	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information? A. Oh, how the test was developed, how the test was related to something related to the job, those kinds of issues. Q. Do you know whether or not your lawyer had copies of the tests that were used at Nucor Berkeley?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	familiarity with jobs at Nucor Berkeley? A. To the extent that I've looked at them through the depositions. Q. Do you know anything about the beam mill furnace stocker position, for example? A. Nothing specifically, no. Q. Have you ever visited the facility? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Have you ever interviewed or observed any of the employees? A. Have not been asked to. Q. Okay. Have you performed your own independent job analysis of any of the specific jobs A. Have not. Q at Nucor Berkeley? A. Have not. Q. Okay. And do you know of any job functions of	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I did not, but I did I did not. I did not. Q. Did you MR. WIGGINS: Objection to form now on job specific tests. I mean, that's assuming a lot that they are job specific. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Did you review any kind of tests in this case? A. Did not. Q. Okay. Would those have been helpful in your reaching your conclusions had you reviewed them? A. I think with some significant information associated with them. Q. What kind of significant information? A. Oh, how the test was developed, how the test was related to something related to the job, those kinds of issues. Q. Do you know whether or not your lawyer had

23 (Pages 86 to 89)

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	Chaer Duckicy		
	Page 90		Page 92
1	A. Did not.	1	A. No. I was given I was given a set of a
2	Q. Okay. Did you review the report of Dr. Bradley	2	set of depositions and asked to come to a conclusion
3	and Dr. Fox in this case?	3	about those.
4	A. You know, I've just looked I've just looked	4	Q. Okay. And you never came up with any questions
5	through it. That's the report about adverse impact?	5	about the selection process, for example?
6	Q. Right. Right.	6	MR. WIGGINS: Object. He wasn't hired at
7	A. I just looked through it. That I read it,	7	that point. 'That's long ago.
8	but it's not an area in which I was asked to make a	8	BY MR. FARRIS:
9	judgment.	9	Q. When you read the depositions in this case, did
10	Q. Okay. So you haven't made any conclusion as to	1.0	you come up with any questions that would have helped
11	whether there is adverse impact in this case?	11	you to determine some of the information that you were
12	A. Haven't been asked to.	12	missing in this case?
13	 Q. Was test development discussed in the 	13	MR. WIGGINS: Objection, that assumes there
14	depositions that you reviewed?	14	is information missing.
15	A. Well	15	MR. FARRIS: Well, he's testified already
16	MR. WIGGINS: Object to form as to if	16	that he thinks there's other information that could have
17	you could specify which tests we're talking about.	17 18	been provided to him. BY MR. FARRIS:
18	BY MR. FARRIS:	19	Q. Is that correct?
19	Q. The tests that were used at Nucor Berkeley	20	MR. WIGGINS: No. No. Object to form on
20	during the selection procedures? A. I don't recall much about test development in	21	that. You've suggested that there is something that
21	the depositions I've read.	22	might exist and he says he doesn't know.
23	Q. Okay. Did you review the report of Dr. Fines	23	MR. FARRIS: Well, he's testified earlier
	Welch in this case?	24	that if he had more information, he might have been able
25	A. I have not.	25	to conduct his analysis more effectively.
	Page 91		Page 93
	-		•
1	Q. Okay. Were you involved in any way in the	1	MR. WIGGINS: What he's testified if the
2	depositions in this case?	2	company had provided it, but we haven't shown that there
3	A. Were not.	3	is any "it."
4	Q. Okay. Did you give any questions to Wiggins	4	BY MR. FARRIS:
	Childs to	_	O Han it been your protice in the nact when
5		5	Q. Has it been your practice in the past when
6	A. Haye not.	6	you're working with clients to ask them questions about
6 7	A. Have not.Q. — have asked during the depositions?	6 7	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process?
6 7 8	A. Have not.Q have asked during the depositions?A. Have not.	6 7 8	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely.
6 7 8 9	 A. Have not. Q have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to 	6 7 8 9	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case?
6 7 8 9	 A. Have not. Q have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during 	6 7 8 9	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not.
6 7 8 9 10	 A. Have not. Q have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? 	6 7 8 9 10	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	 A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? 	6 7 8 9	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	 A. Have not. Q have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	 A. Have not. Q have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through deposition testimony if certain questions had been 	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through deposition testimony if certain questions had been posed? MR. WIGGINS: I'm going to object to the form. It assumes there is information that exists. BY MR. FARRIS:	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor Berkeley to demonstrate validity? MR. WIGGINS: Objection, asked and answered. MR. FARRIS: That's not the same question,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through deposition testimony if certain questions had been posed? MR. WIGGINS: I'm going to object to the form. It assumes there is information that exists. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor Berkeley to demonstrate validity? MR. WIGGINS: Objection, asked and answered. MR. FARRIS: That's not the same question, Bob.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through deposition testimony if certain questions had been posed? MR. WIGGINS: I'm going to object to the form. It assumes there is information that exists. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. A. Seems to me that's for y'all to decide.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor Berkeley to demonstrate validity? MR. WIGGINS: Objection, asked and answered. MR. FARRIS: That's not the same question, Bob. BY MR. FARRIS:
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Have not. Q. — have asked during the depositions? A. Have not. Q. Do you think that it could have been helpful to your analysis to have questions that were asked during the depositions in the case? A. Questions that were asked by? Q. Asked by Mr. Wiggins or by his firm? I mean, some of the information that you say you don't have, could you have gathered that through deposition testimony if certain questions had been posed? MR. WIGGINS: I'm going to object to the form. It assumes there is information that exists. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. A. Seems to me that's for y'all to decide.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you're working with clients to ask them questions about the job selection process? A. Absolutely. Q. Okay. And did you do this in this case? A. Did not. Q. Is it your testimony that the selection procedures at Nucor Steel Berkeley are not valid? A. Based on the based on the information I have, it would be difficult for Nucor to demonstrate validity. Q. Does that mean it's not possible for Nucor Berkeley to demonstrate validity? MR. WIGGINS: Objection, asked and answered. MR. FARRIS: That's not the same question, Bob. BY MR. FARRIS:

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	Page 94		Page	96
1	that Nucor Berkeley selection procedures are valid?	1	BY MR. FARRIS:	
2	A. It you know, that's a real difficult to	2	Q. Okay. So you've never seen any tests	
3	answer, I think. I would assume anything is possible.	3	A. I have not.	
4	Q. Okay. So, then your answer is, yes, it is	4	Q in this case.	
5	possible that they are valid?	5	A. I have not.	
6	A. No. It's difficult to answer and that's	6	Q. So you're not making any opinion as to whether	•
7	difficult for me to answer in the absence of the data.	7	those tests are valid or not, if they exist?	
8	Q. What data are you talking about?	8	You're not making an opinion at all about	
9	A. Data data related to jobs, job analysis	9	the validity of any tests period in this case?	
10	data,	10	A. I believe in my in my written report, I	
11	Q. Okay. So if you had something like that	11	talked about one of the tests that was used that I think	
12	hypothetically, is it possible you could prove the	12	from a human resource perspective wasn't used in a	
13	selection procedures are valid?	13	particularly effective fashion.	
1.4	A. There's a possibility of that.	14	Q. Okay. How did you examine that particular	
15	Q. Okay. If you had been hired, for instance, by	15	test?	
16	Nucor Steel Berkeley to act as an expert in this case,	16	 A. I did not examine the test particularly, just 	
17	do you think you could have gone in and conducted a job	17	examined the outcome related associated with the test	
18	analysis?	18	Q. It's on Page 6 of your report if you want to	
19	A. I wasn't I've not been hired by them.	19	look at the bottom of the page.	
20	Q. Yeah. But I'm talking hypothetically.	20	You're talking about a locally developed	
21	Do you think you could have gone in and	21	test?	
22	conducted a job analysis?	22	A. Right, Right.	
23	 A. Oh, I feel competent to do that, yes. 	23	Q. From the Bell deposition?	
24	Q. Okay. What about a validation study?	24	A. Uh-huh. Uh-huh.	
25	A. I certainly feel competent to do that.	25	Q. Is it your opinion that that test is not valid?	
	Page 95		Page	97
1	Q. Okay. What would you want from Nucor Steel	1	A. Again, I believe that the validity of that test	
2	Berkeley had you been hired by them to conduct a job	2	needs to be demonstrated. And while I believe the	
3	analysis?	3	validity of that test needs to be demonstrated.	
4	A. Well, I would want whatever job analysis	4	Q. Okay. So you're not saying it's not valid?	
ŕ	Property of the last town 11 to 11 and 11 an	ء ا	A Duned an admit I and the findiciduals and that	

information they had. I would also like access to some subjective matter experts. I'd like some information based on the number of different sources that have been in contact -- number of different corroborating sources for that job to collect the job analysis information.

10 Q. Have you conducted your own independent 11 validation studies of any of the procedures used at 12 Nucor Steel Berkeley?

1.3 A. Have not. Have not.

14 Q. Is it your expert opinion that any of the tests used for employee selection at Nucor Steel Berkeley are 16 invalid?

17 MR. WIGGINS: Objection, assumes there are 18 tests.

19 BY MR. FARRIS:

9

20 Q. The tests that are used at Nucor Steel Berkeley have been provided to plaintiffs in this case. 21

If that were the case, are you making any 22 opinion about those tests? 23

MR. WIGGINS: Objection on that 24 25 representation. We know of no tests.

A. Based on what I read, the individuals said that it hadn't been examined by a professional source.

Q. Okay. But you didn't examine it either; right?

A. I didn't examine it, no.

Q. After you've read this deposition testimony that said there was a locally developed test, did you 10 ask for a copy of that test?

A. Did not. Did not.

13 Q. Why not?

7

8 9

11

12

14

15

MR. WIGGINS: Again, I'm going to object. It assumes this is, in fact, a test.

MR. FARRIS: Well, it's in his report

16 there's a locally developed test. 17

MR. WIGGINS: Yeah. But he's told you 18 earlier how he uses the word "test" and it's not the 19 20 same way that we use the word "test."

MR. FARRIS: He said that there was a 21 locally developed test and that it was used in the -- in

this and it was not -- it should have been evaluated by

a professional test --BY MR. FARRIS:

25 (Pages 94 to 97)

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Page		
	98	Page 100
1 Q. I think you're referring to a test like a	1	Q. And the employee handbook, I think?
2 either a pen and paper or oral test; is that correct?	2	
MR. WIGGINS: That's why I have objected.	3	
4 You haven't established what you are talking about.	4	compendium yesterday.
5 BY MR. FARRIS:	5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6 Q. What are you talking about when you talk about	6	
7 that test?	7	MR. WIGGINS: As soon as you sent it to us,
8 A. I'm trying to remember. It was a test an	8	we sent it to him.
9 individual developed and administered on his own, at	9	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
10 least what my perception was in the depositions.	10	
11 Q. Okay. And can you describe what kind of test 12 it was?	11	()
13 A. No. I don't think there is enough information	13	
14 available.	14	
15 Q. Okay. And you didn't ask for any copies of	15	
16 that	16	
17 A. Did not.	17	
18 Q test?	18	
19 A. Did not.	19	A. Oh, yes, Yes.
20 Q. Did you ever review any supervisor interview	20	
21 notes in this case?	21	
22 A. Did not.	22	
Q. Do you know if plaintiffs' attorneys had copies	23	
24 of those interview notes?	24	
25 A. Do not.	25	A. No.
Page !	99	Page 101
1 Q. Did you ask plaintiffs' attorneys for any of	1	Q. And did you on your own accord conduct any kind
2 those?	2	of analysis
3 A. Did not.	3	A. Did not.
Q. If you had reviewed interview notes in this	4	Q. — that's not contained in the report?
5 case, could it have affected your opinion in this case?	5	A. Did not.
6 MR. WIGGINS: Objection. Let's show him	6	Q. Is there any analysis that you still plan to
7 the interview notes if you want him to answer these 8 questions.	8	do? A. If asked.
9 A. Yes, I would need to answer that question with	9	Q. But is there anything specific in mind at this
10 the information.	10	
11 BY MR. FARRIS:	11	A. No. No.
12 Q. Okay. Is it your testimony that Nucor Steel	12	
13 Berkeley doesn't have sufficient documentation to show	13	you to know, ask him to look at the compendium. He
14 whether the selection procedures are valid or not?	14	doesn't even have the whole thing yet.
15 A. From what I've seen, yes.	15	MR. FARRIS: Okay.
16 Q. Okay. What do you base that opinion on?	16	BY MR. FARRIS:
17 A. I've been I have not received information	17	Q. Did you consult with any other professors
18 pertaining to a job analysis or at least not until	18	during the process of forming your opinions in this
19 yesterday pertaining to job analysis that have been	19	MR. WIGGINS: We are going to, Cary, I want you to know, ask him to look at the compendium. He doesn't even have the whole thing yet. MR. FARRIS: Okay. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Did you consult with any other professors during the process of forming your opinions in this case? A. No.
Q. And all the information you have received has	20	A. No.
21 been from plaintiffs' lawyers; correct?	21	Q. Did you consult with anyone when drafting the
22 A. Correct.	22 23	report? A. No. No.
23 Q. And all you received from them is deposition 24 transcripts?	24	Q. Okay. Did anyone else help you in any way with
25 A. Correct.	25	the report you drafted in this case?
		and the state of t

26 (Pages 98 to 101)

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1	Page 102		Page 1.04
1	A. No. No.	1	Do you disagree with that?
2	Q. And you said you read Dr. Jeanneret's report in	2	A. Based on the information I received, yes.
3	this case; right?	3	Q. Okay. And that's based on the deposition
4	A. His report on my his report, I have.	4	transcripts?
5	Q. Right.	5	A. Yes.
6	A. I have, yeah.	6	Q. And the complaint or the employee handbook?
7	Q. Okay. What do you disagree with specifically	7	A. Uh-huh.
8	in his report, if anything?	8	Q. Did you do any kind of scientific analysis of
9	MR. WIGGINS: Object to the form of the	9	the job relatedness of any of the
10	question in terms of that's too broad, too much of a	10	A. Did not.
1.1	narrative.	11	Q. Okay. He finds the promotion processes to be
12	BY MR. FARRIS:	12	content valid.
13	Q. Why don't we go through Dr. Jeanneret's report	13	Do you agree or disagree with that?
14	and you tell me which of his conclusions on his it's	14	A. Let's see. It is, again, off the — where we
15	on the second page of his report.	15	at? Which one?
16	It's on Page 5 of his report. Do you have	16	MR. WIGGINS: Where we at?
17	that in front of you?	17	BY MR. FARRIS:
18 19	A. Page 5, yes, I do. But I prefer if we could to	1.8 1.9	Q. It's on the first bullet. It's the second one here, content valid.
20	go through differently instead of going through each one because there are points I believe that Professor	20	A. Again, I can't come to that conclusion based on
21	Jeanneret made — or Dr. Jeanneret made that I believe	21	the information that I have.
22	we disagree with we disagree on.	22	Q. Did you conduct your own validity study?
23	Q. Okay. So how would how are you suggesting	23	A. Did not.
24	we go through it?	24	Q. And the documents that you looked at to
25	A. Well, I'll follow your lead, if you	25	determine validity were the deposition transcripts
1	Page 103	1	Page 105
1	Page 103	7	Page 105
1 2	Q. Okay.	1 2	A. They were.
2	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general	2	A. They were. Q and employee handbook?
2	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've	2 3	 A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes
2 3 4	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know.	2	A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree
2 3 4 5	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right.	2 3 4	 A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes
2 3 4	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right. MR. WIGGINS: And we haven't come prepared	2 3 4 5	 A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree with that? A. I think that there were some that were
2 3 4 5 6	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right.	2 3 4 5 6	 A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree with that?
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right. MR. WIGGINS: And we haven't come prepared to do a rebuttal report live and in person. MR. FARRIS: I'm just asking him in general what he disagrees with in this report.	2 3 4 5 6 7	 A. They were. Q and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree with that? A. I think that there were some that were different. Again, I looked at my job to comment on them as a whole. Q. Okay. So you didn't look at department by
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right. MR. WIGGINS: And we haven't come prepared to do a rebuttal report live and in person. MR. FARRIS: I'm just asking him in general what he disagrees with in this report. MR. WIGGINS: Well, I mean, he'll tell you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. They were. Q. — and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree with that? A. I think that there were some that were different. Again, I looked at my job to comment on them as a whole. Q. Okay. So you didn't look at department by department?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q. Okay. MR. WIGGINS: And I want to make a general objection, and I won't restate it each time, but we've not prepared a rebuttable report to this as you know. MR. FARRIS: Right. MR. WIGGINS: And we haven't come prepared to do a rebuttal report live and in person. MR. FARRIS: I'm just asking him in general what he disagrees with in this report. MR. WIGGINS: Well, I mean, he'll tell you what he knows, but we haven't done a systematic rebuttal to this report. MR. FARRIS: Yeah, but it's his MR. WIGGINS: The Court said don't do that. MR. FARRIS: Yeah, but it's his job today to testify as to what he you know, his opinions that he's formed in the case. MR. WIGGINS: And he's going to tell you what he tells you, but it's just going to be, you know, sort of fly by the seat of your pants sitting here in the middle of a deposition. It's not systematic and it's not in any way a rebuttal report.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. They were. Q. — and employee handbook? Okay. And he found the promotion processes to be different by department. Do you agree or disagree with that? A. I think that there were some that were different. Again, I looked at my job to comment on them as a whole. Q. Okay. So you didn't look at department by department? A. Not specifically, no. Q. Okay. So then it's possible that this promotion processes were different from one department to the next? A. Possible. Q. Okay. Did you find that when you were looking through the deposition transcripts? Did you find that the departments used different selection processes? A. I did. I found some inconsistencies, some — yes, some inconsistencies, some differences. Q. Okay. He found the promotion processes to be fair to all applicants?

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Page 108 Page 106 with -- I would argue that -- I would argue that that's 1 A. Don't have an opinion. not a -- that's not a competent way to select people. 2 Q. -- fair to all applicants? 3 Q. Okay. But you looked at the process as a 3 He found the promotion processes to be compliant with the uniform guidelines? 4 whole; correct? 4 5 A. I do not. 5 A. I looked at --Q. You didn't look at it by department? 6 Q. Okay. And why do you find them not to be 6 7 compliant with the uniform guidelines? 7 A. Right. That's right. That's right. 8 A. Again, I believe under 14C and 15C the -- both 8 Q. So by department you've made no opinion as to 9 whether they are consistent with the professional the technical requirements and the documentary requirements haven't been fulfilled. principles, the selection procedures they use? 10 Q. Okay. So it's the violation in the uniform 11 A. I've not been able to based on the information 11 guidelines that you found then is relating to the 12 I received. 12 documentation requirement? 13 Q. Okay. And you determined that Nucor Berkeley's 13 14 A. It's - I have not seen any. 14 promotion processes are not consistent with professional 15 Q. Okay. Is that -- but is that the only 15 principles by looking again at the deposition 1.6 violation of the uniform guidelines you found? 16 transcripts and --17 A. Off the top of my head, yes, it is. 17 A. That's right. Q. -- the employee handbook. 18 Q. Okay. And again, to determine whether Nucor 1.8 19 Steel Berkeley complied with the uniform guidelines, you 19 A. That's right. Q. What professional principles do you feel that 20 examined the deposition ---20 21 Nucor Steel Berkeley's promotion processes violate? 21 A. That's right. 22 A. Well, I believe the accessibility information. 22 Q. -- transcripts --23 One of the things that I was surprised about when I read 23 A. Correct. the depositions is that no one knew of the existence of 24 Q. -- and the employee handbook? or if there was, where it was kept. But even the - I 25 A. Correct. Page 109 Page 107 Q. Okay. Dr. Jeanneret found the promotion 1 believe Ms. Barnhill.

2

Q. The existence of what? I'm sorry.

A. Of any kind of job descriptions, job analysis

4 information. 5 Q. Okay.

3

6

7

19

23

A. So....

Q. If Mrs. Barnhill did not know about the specifics of job analysis information, does that mean

9 that none existed in the facility?

10 A. It means that she's not privy to it and one would assume if she's a personnel official, that she would be privy to that information. 12

13 Q. Is job analysis a technical term that's used or 14 is that a common term?

A. Oh, it's a rather common term.

1.5 16 Q. Okay. Is that something that you would expect 17 a department manager at a industrial facility to be 18 familiar with?

A. Oh, I sure would. I sure would.

Q. When you have done consulting work in the past, 20 did you ever explain what a job analysis was to the 21

22 clients you were consulting with?

A. Oh, absolutely.

Q. And did they already know what a job analysis 24 consisted of?

2 processes to be consistent with professional principals. 3

Do you agree or disagree? A. I believe we disagree.

4 5 Q. Okay. And on what do you base your 6

7

19

21

22

disagreement? A. A number of different - a number of different

things. Let me try to gather my thoughts here. You 8 9 know, I believe that the -- as I've said -- as I said in 10 my report and, you know, you have access to it as well. 11 That there is -- there's a lot of subjectivity involved 12 in the process and a lot of -- you know, not very much 13 - not very much guidance by -- by the organization 14 about the interviewing process about those kinds of 15 things. I think there are a number of different things.

16 For example, one of the things I talked 17 about was my -- well, the one point issue. I think it's a standard error of measurement issue. Dr. Jeanneret 18 saw it as a discrimination issue which is not what it is, but it's a standard issue in terms of measurement. 20

Q. Which one point, I'm sorry, are you talking

23 A. A decision that was made on a one point basis. 24 A person said if a person had a 60, they would be

different than a person who has a 61. I would argue

28 (Pages 106 to 109)

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	1		
	Page 110		Page 112
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Some do and some don't. Some do a good job on job analysis and some don't do a very good job on job analysis. Q. Where would a department manager learn about job analysis information? What source would they find that in? A. That's quite easily. Usually in the human resources department. Q. Okay. So usually the human resources department would inform people of their job analysis? A. Would have that kind of information available. Q. Okay. Is there a generally available source that is used in your field for definitions of job analysis? A. There is — I mean, you find a definition of job analysis anywhere, in many different sources, textbooks. Q. What source do you use primarily? A. Oh, I use textbooks. I use the uniform guidelines, I think are real specific about the — what the technical — Q. Okay.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 3	of performance. And typically there aren't very many objective performance indicators. Q. Okay. So it's difficult to find an objective indicator? A. There are some, but there are not many. Q. Okay. So you see more subjective indicators then? A. You sure do see subjective indicators. Q. Okay. What about the fact of whether or not you have been trained for a specific job, is that an objective or subjective criteria? A. Whether you've been trained or not? Q. Uh-huh. A. I believe you can answer that question yourself. I mean, it's a whether a person has been trained or not Q. Uh-huh. A seems to me to be a relatively objective but objective to the extent they were to the extent that they were present at the training. Not objective to the extent to how well the training has been done. Q. Okay. But if they had training for a specific
23 24	 A technical requirements are of job analysis. Q. Let's go back to your report. 	23 24	job that would be objective? A. It would be one. I'm not sure what it would
25	A. Yeah.	25	tell you, but whether you were present at the training
	Page 111		Page 113
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. On Page 2, I believe. You said that it's on the second page. A. Okay. Second page. Q. Second page of your report. I think it's on A. Okay. Right here? Q. Here you go. Second page. A. Good. Q. Second sentence from the top. It says, Nucor procedures can be characterized by the subjective combination of factors that are themselves often subjective in nature; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. What is your definition of objective? A. Objective are characteristics that are you know, there are well, objective are characteristics to which there is an objective answer, to which there's a whether you're present or not is an objective	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	or not, yes. Q. Okay. What about the fact of whether or not you have safety violations, would that be objective or subjective? A. An objective — it would be kind of an objective measure with the caveat that not a lot of — sometimes safety is not reported. Sometimes safety violations are not reported, sometimes they are not — Q. Well, what if it is reported, would that be objective? A. It's a possibility. Q. Okay. What's your definition of subjective? A. We in the behavioral sciences have talked about subjective measures for a long time. Subjective measures are measures which there are not good objective indicators of. Like if I-were to ask what your intelligence is, I can't — there is not enough
18 19 20 21 22	question. Q. Whether you're what or not? A. Present or not. Q. Okay. What are some other examples of objective questions?	18 19 20 21 22	objective indicator that I can use for that. It's called an inferred construct. I would have I would have to determine some way to measure that and infer it from that measurement. Q. Okay. A. But one's lendarship ability or one's ability.

29 (Pages 110 to 113)

A. But one's leadership ability or one's ability

Q. Well, give me some other examples of what you

24 to innovate, those kind of things.

23

25

A. The area of performance evaluation has

25 difference between objective and subjective indicators

24 basically struggled with this for many years, the

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Page 114 1 would consider to be subjective. 2 A. I've given you two, leadership ability, ability 3 to innovate, teamwork orientation, self motivated, good 4 work ethic, mechanically inclined, possession of 5 computer skills. 6 Q. Explain to me why these are subjective. 7 A. Because there's not a real objective way to 8 measure those. I mean, how would I how would I 9 define team work oriented? Is it again, how would I 1 A. Seems to me it might be considered as a Q. Okay. 3 A. But again, I think you need to you need	Page 116 such.
2 A. I've given you two, leadership ability, ability 3 to innovate, teamwork orientation, self motivated, good 4 work ethic, mechanically inclined, possession of 5 computer skills. 6 Q. Explain to me why these are subjective. 7 A. Because there's not a real objective way to 8 measure those. I mean, how would I how would I 2 Q. Okay. 3 A. But again, I think you need to you ne 4 know more about how those are recorded. No 6 disciplinary activity is recorded by supervisors 6 Q. Okay. 7 and you have one employee that has a suspens 8 employee does not, would that be objective?	such.
2 A. I've given you two, leadership ability, ability 3 to innovate, teamwork orientation, self motivated, good 4 work ethic, mechanically inclined, possession of 5 computer skills. 6 Q. Explain to me why these are subjective. 7 A. Because there's not a real objective way to 8 measure those. I mean, how would I how would I 2 Q. Okay. 3 A. But again, I think you need to you ne 4 know more about how those are recorded. No 6 disciplinary activity is recorded by supervisors 6 Q. Okay. 7 and you have one employee that has a suspens 8 employee does not, would that be objective?	
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6 Q. Explain to me why these are subjective. 7 A. Because there's not a real objective way to 8 measure those. I mean, how would I how would I 8 Q. Okay. But if you if that's your criteri 7 and you have one employee that has a suspens 8 employee does not, would that be objective?	
7 A. Because there's not a real objective way to 8 measure those. I mean, how would I — how would I	
8 measure those. I mean, how would I how would I 8 employee does not, would that be objective?	
TO UCTING ICAIN WOLK OFFICELT IS IL TAIGAIN, HOW WOLKET TO M. TOGISTOSO.	
10 define it. And basically how I would define would 10 Q. All right. What about attendance, could	l that
11 determine how it's measured. It's a difficult and not a 11 be considered an objective criteria?	
12 very objective indicator. 12 A. Absolutely it is.	
13 Q. Well, let's talk about teamwork then as a 13 Q. What about job related tests?	
14 specific example. Is there any objective ways you could 14 A. Job related tests, if they have been	
15 look at it to determine whether someone's team work 15 demonstrated to be job related and withstand s	crutiny.
16 Q. And then they could be objective; is the	
17 A. There may be. I'm not familiar with any. 17 correct?	
18 There may be. 18 A. Well, I don't know if they could be obje	ctive,
19 Q. What about if someone has a bad discipline 19 but they could be good indicators.	
20 record, is that something you could use as an objective 20 Q. Okay.	
21 criteria to determine whether someone would be team work 21 A. Because, again, what you have is how d	o you
22 oriented? 22 how do you operationally define these constru	ets.
23 A. Without thinking about that, I'm not willing 23 Q. If a selection procedure is subjective, is	
24 to 24 subject to a formal validity analysis?	
25 Q. So you don't have 25 A. Just because of its subjectivity?	
Page 115	Page 117
1 A comment on that. 1 Q. Well, no. Just if it's subjective, can you	do
2 Q. You don't have an opinion on that? 2 it, a validity analysis on it?	
3 A. No. 3 A. Oh, absolutely you can.	
4 Q. Is work experience subjective or objective? 4 Q. How would you do that?	
5 A. Oh, I think it's there are some parts of it 5 A. How would I accomplish it?	
6 that are objective. 6 Q. Yes.	
7 Q. Okay. Have you ever encountered an entirely 7 A. There's a number of different ways. I co	uld do
8 objective employment selection process? 8 I could do a content oriented validation or a	
9 A. No, it's difficult difficult to be 9 construct oriented validation.	
10 objective. Difficult to find objective indicators. 10 You want me to go through the steps?	
11 Q. Would you consider disciplinary history to be 11 Q. Well, and let's give me an example an	d then
12 objective or subjective? 12 go through the steps. Let's say that - let's say	vork
13 A. You know, again, there's a difficulty in how 13 ethic is the subjective criteria you're looking at	
14 that's measured. A lot of times disciplinary problems 14 A. Uh-huh.	
15 don't make it to the point of being recorded. 15 Q. How would you conduct a formal validi	ty
16 Q. What would make it objective? 16 analysis of that criteria?	
1.7 A. Again, you're kind of asking me to speculate. 17 A. Well, how would I look and see if that's	a good
18 Q. Okay. Well, let's say if you have a 18 measure? Is that the question you're asking?	
19 COURT REPORTER: Just a minute. 19 Q. Well, yeah. How would you do it?	
20 BY MR. FARRIS: 20 A. What I would do is I would look and see	
21 Q. All right. We were talking about discipline. 21 there's a number there is a way to statistically	
22 A. Uh-huh. 22 it. I could look at other acceptable measures of	work
23 Q. If the criteria is whether someone has a 23 ethic. See if this related to that in some way.	
24 suspension on the record or not, would that be an 24 Q. Okay. So it's possible to do that then, to	do
25 objective criteria? 25 a validity analysis of that?	

30 (Pages 114 to 117)

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	-		
	Page 118		. Page 120
1	A. There are some ways to look at those issues.	1	management control?
2	Q. Okay. And you've said before that there are	2	A. Perhaps.
3	some objective measures used for personnel selection at	3	Q. Okay. You still haven't defined management
4	Nucor Steel Berkeley; is that correct?	4	controls. Do you have a definition of it?
5	A. I don't believe I said that. I said there are	5	A. You know, again, I don't think there's a
6	some objective indicators that are there are some	6	standard definition of it, but how much basic
7	subjective indicators.	7	responsibility does management take for the effective
8	Q. Okay. And you've said that you've never found	8	management of human resources.
9	or rarely have ever found a purely objective system?	9	Q. Okay. Did the uniform guidelines define
10	A. Difficult.	10	management controls?
11	Q. Difficult to find?	11	A. Not to my knowledge.
12	A. Uh-huh,	12	Q. Do the uniform guidelines require certain level
13	Q. What about in this case, did you find a	13	of management control?
1.4	combination of objective and subjective factors?	14	A. Not to my knowledge.
15	A. I found a combination of factors which I wasn't	15	Q. Are you testifying that there is no management
1.6	really sure how they were put together. It seemed to me	16	control at all at Nucor Steel Berkeley?
17	as though there were a lot more operating in terms of	17	A. I'm testifying there that is a lack of
18	the weighting of these factors that were easily	18	management control. I think that there should have been
19		19	much more control over a lot of the a lot of the
20	Q. Did you find that Nucor Steel Berkeley used	20	procedures that were used.
21	entirely subjective factors?	21	Q. Okay. And that's based on your review again of
22	A. No. I think in some situations then, as I have	22	the depositions
23	said in my report, there were some objective criteria	23	A. Of the depositions.
24	thrown in with subjective criteria.	24	Q and the employee handbook?
25	Q. Okay. Did the EEOC uniform guidelines forbid	25	A. Correct.
	Page 119		Page 121
1	the use of subjective selection procedures?	1	Q. If department managers review candidates for
2	A. Do not.	2	employment selections, would that be a form of
3	Q. Let's go to Page 3 of your report.	3	management control?
4	A. Okay.	4	A. Say it again. Ask again.
5	Q. Yeah, it's that page. You said - it's the	5	Q. If the department managers let's say as an
6	last line of that page.	6	example, the beam mill department manager, if he reviews
7	A. Okay.	7	candidates for selection decisions, would that be a form
8	Q. You say, I would suggest that the situation	8	of management control?
9	indicated a lack of management controls at many levels	9	A. Could be. Could be.
10	which resulted in a drift away from sound human	10	Q. If there are training programs that are
11	resources management practices; is that correct?	11	designed by management for employees, would that be a
12	A. I did say that.	12	form of management control?
13	Q. How do you define management controls?	13	A. I believe that's an empirical question which
14	A. The you know, where is the data? Where is	14	would best be answered the content of the training
15	the data is the question. I think that's an important	15	program.
16	one. Or where is the data kept.	16	Q. Okay. But let's say that there is management
17	Like I saw a lack of management control	17	designs a cross-training program for specific jobs.
18	over any kind of job descriptions or job specifications	18	Isn't there some management controls since they are the
19	that when people were asked if they existed.	19	ones that designed it?
20	Q. Okay. So what would constitute management	20	A. That's a smart training activity, I think, as I would describe that. It's not management taking control
21	control over job descriptions?	21	
22	A. Just knowing where they are, having those having those accessible.	22	over a human resource practice at least. Q. What do you mean by smart training activity?
	naving mose accessine	1 2 3	O. WHAT GO YOU INCAN BY SINAIL HARRING ACTIVITY!

31 (Pages 118 to 121)

A. It's just a good training activity for an

25 organization to engage in.

24

Q. What about if management had been involved in

25 drafting the job descriptions, would that be a form of

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	Page 122		Page	124
1	Q. To have managers create a training program?	1	Q. We were talking about management controls,	
2	A. No, no, no, no. No, no, no, no.	2	Dr. Buckley. What about panel interviews in which	
3	Q. Okay. Explain. I'm not sure I understand what	3	managements participates, would that be a form of	
4	you mean.	4	management control?	
5	A. Let me go back. Here you ask me you need to	5	A. No, it's a good human resources practice.	
6	ask me again.	6	Q. But it's not a form of management control?	
7	Q. Okay. If there are training programs that were	7	A. No.	
8	created by management, would that be a form of	8	Q. Why is that?	
9	management control?	9	A. I just don't I mean, again, it's a good	
10	A. Again, it's all according to what the	10	human resource practice.	
11	according to the content of the training programs.	11	Q. Well, what would you say then is a form of	
12	Q. Okay. Would it be some form of management	12	management control?	
13	control?	13	A. Written policies and adherence to those	
14		1.4	policies. Written policies by management.	
15	A. Could be. Could be. Again, based on the content of the training program.	15	Q. That's one form of management control?	
16	Q. How about if a group meeting is held between	16	A. That's one form of good management control.	
17	the department manager and his supervisors to discuss	17	Q. Okay. Do you have any other examples?	
		18	A. I think that's a good one, written policies and	
18	candidates, would that be a form of management control?	19	adherence to it.	
19	A. It's some form of management control, but	20		
20	again, I mean, I it's some form of management	21	Q. That's the whole example that you can	
21	control.	22	A. It's not the only example, but I think it's a	
22	Q. And isn't that what you do, you've said at	23	you know, management well	
23	Oklahoma University you meet with the other		Q. What about like safety meetings, for instance,	tt
24	professors	24	where a manager is in charge of a safety meeting, wor	uia
25	A. That's right.	25	that be a form of management control?	
	Page 123		Page	125
1	Q to discuss	1	A. That's a good that's a good human resource	
2	A. That's right.	2	activity.	
3	Q the candidates?	3	Q. But not a form of management control?	
4	So that's you think that's a sound	4	A. A form of management control is the collection	1
5	practice?	5	of data. The dissemination of data, written policies,	
6	A. I think it's — it in conjunction with many	6	ensuring adherence to written policies.	
7	other things may be considered a good practice.	7	Q. So what if they have a management has	
8	Q. Okay. But what you do at Oklahoma University	8	designed a written policy on safety, would that be a	
9	when you meet with these candidates together, you	9	form of management control?	
10	consider that to be part of a sound selection procedure?	10	A. I believe so, yeah.	
111	A. When we must with the condidate?	11	O Okay Let's talk about on your raport	

- 11 A. When we meet with the candidate? Q. No. When you meet together to discuss 12 13 candidates?
- 14 A. I do.
- 1.5 Q. Okay.
- 16 VIDEOGRAPHER: I have 30 seconds left on 17 this tape.
- 1.8 MR. FARRIS: Okay. We'll go ahead and 19 switch it,
- VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 10:32 a.m. 20
- 21 Ending Tape 2. 22 (Recess from 10:32 to 10:34 a.m.)
- VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record at 10:34 a.m. 23
- Starting Tape 3. 24 BY MR. FARRIS: 25

- 11 Q. Okay. Let's talk about on your report --
- 12 A. Sure.
- 13 Q. -- Page 5.
- 14 A. Sure.
- 15 Q. And it's the very last sentence on the page and 16 going into the next page. 17
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. You said that many managers and supervisors 18 19 consider a different subset of criteria from among, 1, scores, the number of items missed on written hiring evaluation; 2, work history slash job experience; 3,
- technical skills; 4, attendance, safety records, disciplinary records, 5, job performance; 6, cross 23
- training and/or other job experiences; 7, job skills
- listed on the job posting; 8, interview results; and 9,

(Pages 122 to 125)

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	Page 126		Page 128
1	numerous other idiosyncratic factors; is that correct?	1	experience?
2	A. That's what it reads.	2	A. Given the appropriate set of circumstances.
3	Q. Okay. Don't these different subsets of	3	Q. And work history and job experience is
4	selection criteria mean that there are differences in	4	something that you've used as a criteria
5	the selection procedures used across the departments?	5	A. It is.
6	A. No, not necessarily. I mean, they could all be	6	Q at the university; correct?
7	used for one or they could you know, only a subset	7	Okay. Technical skills, do you think it
8	could be used for some.	8	A. In the right set of circumstances.
9	Q. Well, if one is using part and another is using	9	Q. Attendance, safety records and disciplinary
10	a different part, wouldn't that be a different selection	10	records, that could be
11	procedure?	11	A. In the right set of circumstances.
12	A. It's just different factors perhaps in the	12	Q. Okay. And when you say in the right set of
13	selection process which would have to be demonstrated by	13	circumstances, you mean that if it's - that it could be
1.4	the job analysis.	14	important to making a selection decision?
15	Q. Okay. But this you're testifying in your	15	A. If it's demonstrated in the job analysis.
16	report that managers and supervisors considered	16	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
17	different subsets of criteria; right?	17	nor bad, it's how they are used.
18	A. That's right.	18	Q. Okay. Job performance, same answer?
19	Q. Okay.	19	A. Uh-huh.
20	A. That's right.	20	Q. And cross training and/or other job
21	Q. So doesn't that mean that they are using	21	experiences?
22	different processes?	22	A. Uh-huh,
2.3	A. Well, again, my problem with this is just the	23	Q. Job skills listed on the job posting?
24	subjective combination of these factors. What's more	24	A. Uh-huh.
25	important, a competent job analysis would indicate to us	25	Q. Okay. And then interview results?
	Page 127		Page 129
1	which of this information is more important. They're	1	A. Uh-huh.
2	not all - they are not all unit weighted.	2	 Q. Obviously numerous other idiosyncratic factors.
3	Q. Okay,	3	I'm not sure exactly what that means.
4	A. They are not all unit weighted.	4	A. Well, just in one example is gut feeling. A
5	Q. But as far as department by department, did you	5	gut feeling is an idiosyncratic factor that
6	find that every department used the same exact selection	6	Q. Right.
7	procedures?	7	A you know and again, we all have different
8	A. I found that there was a lot of subjectivity in	8	implicit personality theories.
9	how these were used among the different managers,	9	Q. And you said you saw that gut feeling possibly
10	Q. Okay. Well, that wasn't really my question.	10	being used in one department?
11	What I was asking is if you found that each	11	A. Well, I saw it in a number of different
12	department used the exact same set of selection	12	circumstances. I can't recall them.
13	procedures?	13	Q. Well, where I thought in your report you
14	A. I don't remember that to be the case.	14	said it was one person, Paul Ferguson, who said that?
15	Q. Okay. Would you consider the factors that you	15	A. Well, it may have been one but I think there
16 17	listed in this selection from your report to be	16 17	were others who said they used some idiosyncratic
18	important factors to consider in making promotions decisions?	18	factors.
19	A. They may well be if demonstrated by job	19	factors. Q. But did anyone else say that they used gut feeling? A. Not gut feeling, no. Q. Okay. So other than No. 9, numerous other
20	analysis.	20	A. Not gut feeling, no.
21	Q. Okay. So let's say scores on a written hiring	21	Q. Okay. So other than No. 9, numerous other
22	evaluation, that could be considered something important	22	idiosyncratic factors, numbers 1 through 8 are things
23	to look at?	23	that could be under the right circumstances important to
24	A. Given the appropriate set of circumstances.	24	making the selections
	Q. Okay. What about work history and job	25	A. Under the right circumstances.
25	O. Okay, what about work history and ion		

33 (Pages 126 to 129)

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	Page 130		Page 132
1	Q. Okay. Have you used any of those factors in	1	for the electric company there, WOPS, I think was their
2		2	was their acronym.
3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	Q. Okay. Have you done any job analyses for
4		4	industrial clients in the past?
5		5	A. No.
6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	Q. Have you done any job analyses for steel
7		7	clients in the past?
8		8	A. Have not. Have not.
9		9	Q. Have you done any job analyses for
10		10	manufacturing clients in the past?
11		11	
12		12	
13	A. Surely,	13	
114		14	graduate student doing some for diversified products in
15		15	Opelika, Alabama.
1.6		16	
17		17	professor, did you ever work in a industrial or
18		18	manufacturing environment?
19		19	A. I did work for a very short period of time in a
20	Q. All of them?	20	
21		21	Q. What was that? What kind of factory was that?
22		22	A. Oh, gosh. It was a lock company in California,
23	A. If I've used them in the past? Some I have and	23	but it wasn't the kind of work which I was cut out for.
24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	It was much too difficult.
25	attendance, safety records, disciplinary records.	25	Q. Hopefully none of us are.
	Page 131		Page 133
1	Q. You're not familiar with those?	1	A. Much too difficult for me so
2		2	Q. What were you doing there?
3		3	A. 1 pulled a series of I pulled a pallet of
4	•	4	ingots from Point A to Point B and repeated,
5	•	5	Q. That does sound fascinating.
6		6	A. It was it was using a lot my skills so
7		7	Q. Okay. We've talked about objectivity of some
8		8	of these factors, but the factors 1 through 8 in your
9		9	report, under the right circumstances could any of those
10		10	
11		11	A. Under the right circumstances, yes; but again,
12		12	interview results are not objective. I mean, there's a
13		1.3	difficulty in coming to an objective interview decision.
14		14	Q. Okay. That one was No. 8.
15		15	A. Right.
16		16	Q. What about we'll just go through them. What
17	<u> </u>	17	about scores on written hiring evaluation, could that be
18		18	under the right circumstances found to be objective?
19		1.9	A. It would be difficult. Again, because that
20		20	whole issue of inferred constructs. Do we measure this
21			the same way, does mechanical skill mean the same to you
122	A truck time information and my formal monitions	2.2	as it does to me

34 (Pages 130 to 133)

22

23

24

A. Just tree planters, entry level position.

25 years ago. I just developed a little selection program

A. Oh, gosh. This was in Washington State many

Q. For what kind of company?

23

25

22 as it does to me.

24 subjective then?

A. Possible.

Q. Okay. So it's possible that could be

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1	Page 134		
			Page 136
	Q. Okay. What about work history and job	1	A. A difficult question. Difficult question. If
	experience?	2	I did that, I would write the book and make millions,
3	A. Probably objective.	3	but a difficult issue, I think, in terms of, you know,
4	Q. Probably objective?	4	what are the skills that determine, what is the adequate
5	Technical skills.	5	measure of these skills. I think the crux of the issue
6	A. Objective well, again, it's all according to	6	is there's a measurement issue, how do we measure
	now they are measured, what do you give a person to test	7 8	constructs, how do we measure things. Q. Have you done that before for a client or
	and if I say your well, it's all according to how hey were measured whether they could be determined to	9	Oklahoma University
	be objective or not.	10	A. Have 1
11	Q. So it could be subjective or objective?	1.1	Q. Have you had to factor such as for job skills
12	A. That's right.	12	listed on a job posting or an application?
13	Q. Technical skills?	13	A. Not that I can remember. Not that I can
14	A. That's right.	14	remember. Job skills meaning something you do with your
1.5	Q. And then No. 4, attendance, safety records and	15	hands or something or not the kind of work that I'm
	isciplinary records. I think we have kind of gone over	16	typically involved in with my duties at Oklahoma.
	hat.	17	Q. You never mention Dr. Bradley or Dr. Fox's
18	A. Yeah, attendance is pretty much a slam dunk.	18	statistical report in this case in your report; is that
19 B	But safety records and disciplinary records oftentimes	19	correct?
20 h	ave problems that people don't keep those closely or	20	A. Yeah, I wasn't asked to wasn't asked to come
	on't you know, what I consider a safety violation is	21	to a conclusion about that.
22 n	ot considered a safety violation by you.	22	Q. But you said you have read it?
23	Q. Job performance, No. 5, objective or	23	A. I've looked through it.
	ubjective?	24	Q. And was it after you drafted your report?
25	A. Job performance is a truly subjective	25	A. It's after I drafted my report.
	Page 135		Page 137
1 in	ndicator	1	Q. Okay. So you didn't rely on their report in
2	Q. Okay.	2	drafting your report?
3	A so	3	A. Did not. Did not.
4	Q. And you said you've used that indicator	4	Q. Did you independently verify any of their
	reviously?	5	statistical findings?
6	A. Sure have.	6	A. Wasn't asked to.
7	Q. Okay. Cross training and/or other job	7	Q. Okay. Do you consider yourself an expert in
	xperiences?	8	the type of statistical analyses they have conducted?
9	A. You know, probably there is some objective	9	A. I have some expertise in that area. I think
	neasure — objectivity there.	10	I'm fairly well trained through with my education at
11	Q. Okay. And then last one before interview		Auburn University in statistics. Q. Okay. What kind of statistics training did you
	esults, which you said is probably subjective is that	12 13	receive?
	ob skills listed on the job posting, is that objective r subjective?	14	A. Stigometric theory, univariate, multivariate
14 or 15	A. You know, again, all according to how they are	15	statistics, yeah.
	neasured. All according to how they are measured.	16	Q. And you've said before you don't have an
17	Q. Okay. So there is no way to just look at job	17	opinion as to whether there's a statistically
	cills and tell whether it's objective or subjective?	18	significant adverse impact in this case?
19	A. No. Again, it's all according to how they are	19	A. Haven't been asked to make that judgment.
	neasured.	20	Q. Do you disagree with — I don't remember if you
21	Q. And what do you mean by it's according to how	21	said you had read Dr. Welch's report?
	ney are measured?	22	A. I haven't read it.
23	A. Well, again, how they were operationalized.	23	Q. You have not. Okay.
	low they are operationalized.	24	A. Have neither received it nor read it.
25	Q. How would you make it objective?	25	Q. Okay. Isn't it true that the uniform

35 (Pages 134 to 137)

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III J.	Chaer buckrey		Mett Mccattum & Associates
	Page 138		Page 140
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	guidelines only require validation studies if an employer's practice cause an adverse impact? A. According to my readings. Q. So if there is no adverse impact, there is no requirement that it be validated? A. It's always good practice to have validated selection instruments. And the guidelines basically suggest that you should have validated selection instruments in the event that something is challenged. Q. But there is no absolute requirement that you do it unless there's adverse impact? A. My reading of the guidelines is that there is no absolute, but that they suggest it's good data to collect. Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the four-fifths or 80 percent rule contained in the uniform guidelines? A. Sure, I am. Q. As a professional in industrial and organizational psychology, have you ever relied upon the 80 percent rule to reach your professional conclusion? A. I've looked at it in a different number of hypothetical examples and classes — Q. Okay. A. — to see how it — to try to get students to show how it works.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	composition of a panel, does that have a influence on the decision that's made — on the interview decision that's made by that panel. Q. So have you ever used census data in any way in your — A. Just a look at SMSA data in terms of statistical metropolitan — I forget what the acronym means. Q. Right. A. You know, look at jobs in the area, availability of people in the area, those kinds of things. I have looked at those. Not in papers, but I've looked at those in terms of my professional duties. Q. Have you — you said that you have some statistical training? A. Uh-huh. Q. Have you ever used census data in relation to any statistical study you conducted? A. Not the type of data that I do — type of research that I do. Q. Do you have any opinion as to whether it's a sound practice to use census data and statistical analyses? A. It appears to me the question — that it could be used in appropriate situations.
	Page 139		Page 141
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. Have you ever relied on it in a paper that you have written? A. You know, you're testing my memory. The paper I wrote earlier in my career was a lot about legal issues. I just don't remember the minutia of it. Q. What about your — you've written a lot of journal articles I see from your CV? A. Uh-huh. Q. Did you rely on the four-fifths rule in any of those articles? A. None that — no. No. No. None that I can recall. Q. Have you ever done any kind of demographic	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. What would be inappropriate? A. You know, I would you would have to give me a situation and I would determine whether I thought that was appropriate or not. Q. Okay. What variables will you consider to be important when conducting a demographic study using census information? A. What variables? Q. Right. A. It would seem to me the I'm sorry. Basically the representation of different population subgroups. Q. The I'm sorry. The
1	e Bion	1 4	A The representation of different population

- 14 studies? 15 A. Explain that more. What do you mean?
- Q. We'll like using census data, for instance, 16
- have you ever conducted any type of --17
- 18 A. Yeah, stock analysis or something like that
- 19 or --

25

- Q. Well, like availability analyses? 20
- A. No, never had to, but I do use demographic. I 21
- 22 just finished a paper on relational demography in
- 23 interviewing -- in panel interviewing.
- Q. Explain that. 24
 - A. It just means that the -- the racial

- A. The representation of different population 14 15 subgroups.
- Q. What about, you know, what counties you use, 16 would that be an important variable to look at? 17
- A. Probably in some instances. 18
- O. What about job categories within the census 19 data, would that be important to examine? 20
 - A. I don't understand the question.
- Q. Census data, as you know, I'm sure can be 22
- broken down by job category; is that correct? 23
- 24 A. I'm not familiar enough with it to know that.
 - O. Okay. So you're not familiar with the census

36 (Pages 138 to 141)

21

25

24

to tell this gentleman something in his ear, so and so

about X and have him pass it on to everybody else, by

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		-,	
	Page 142	!	Page 144
1	data on	1	the time it gets around the room, the message is a real
2	MR. WIGGINS: Occupational data.	2	not is a quite a lot different.
3	BY MR. FARRIS:	3	Q. So if you write down the interview questions,
4	Q. Are you familiar at all with that, with the	4	that creates some structure in the process?
5	occupational data?	5	A. Well, if they are written down and they are
6	A. Probably not.	6	and the same questions are asked to the same to the
7	Q. Occupational codes?	7	individuals
8	A. No. Well, it's some but not much.	8	Q. Okay. So, in that case, there would be
9	Q. Okay.	9	structure in the interview process if they are written
1.0	A. You know, again, not a big not a big area of	10	down and all the same questions are asked of each
11	my research interest.	11	individual?
12	Q. What is your definition of an unstructured	12	A. That's right. That's right.
13	interview?	13	Q. Okay. What about if after the interview is
14	A. An unstructured interview.	14	over and the supervisors get together and discuss the
15	Q. Uh-huh,	15	*
16	A. An unstructured interview. I believe there is	16	1
17	fairly standard definitions of it. An unstructured	1.7	, U
18	interview is where there is no agenda. You just go and	18	
1.9	talk about whatever comes to mind.	19	
20	Q. Okay. Did you review any deposition testimony	20	an element of structure is the inclusion of panels is
21	in this case in which managers or supervisors stated	21	the inclusion of aggregation of data so
22	that they had used written interview questions?	22	• • •
23	A. I think I did. I think it was in the Bell	23	
24	deposition, if I remember correctly, but I'm not sure.	24	know, when people get together and discuss the
25	Q. Do written interview questions create some	25	Q. Well, by a panel interview, do you mean you
	Page 143		Page 145
1	structure in the interview process?	1	have three people in one room interviewing one
2	A. If they are if they sure do. I mean,	2	candidate?
3	there is a structured interview is an interview where	3	A. Three people at one time, but it's more than
4	there's a definite set of questions that are asked of	4	that.
5	all candidates.	5	Q. Well
6	 Q. Did you review any deposition testimony in this 	6	A. It's more than that.
7	case that demonstrates structure in the interview	7	Q. What else would it be?
8	process at Nucor Steel Burkeley?	8	A. Then there is some discussion about some of the
9	A. I think I think in some instances there was	9	some of the issues that are involved,
10	some there was some structure. But, yes, I think in	10	Q. You're talking about after the actual interview
11	some instances there was some structure.	1	is done?
12	Q. Can you recall any specific examples?	12	A. Yes. Oh, yes.
13	A. I'm trying to remember because I had written	13	Q. Okay. You're definition of a panel interview
14	something down here. You know, in Dr. Jeanneret's	14	then is you have to have more than one person conducting
15	report, he talked about the Bell definition the Bell	15	the actual interview?
16	deposition. I'm sorry.	16	A. Absolutely. In fact, some recent research
17	My issue with this is there is — there is	17	talks about how four is a good number.
18	no there is no writing down of questions anywhere.	18	Q. Okay. And if you do something along those
19	You know, there has there needs to be some writing	19	lines then you have a more structured interview process
20 21	down of questions, I believe, for it — for this. The	20	you would say?
22	reason why I believe is because without that written	21	A. No. But you have a better — you have a better
	down or some agreement on what the questions are, there's a lot of room for some interpretation. If I was	22 23	Interview process, I believe. I think a woman named
	to tell this centlemen something in his ear so and so	21	Pulakos has done some research and she says that it's

37 (Pages 142 to 145)

24 important to have issues discussed after the interview

because it reduces -- it increases the accountability of

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	Page 146		Page 148
1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 19 20	the interviewers and, in addition, leads to more accuracy in interview decisions. Q. Okay. So you're talking about then the discussion after the interview? A. Yes. Q. Okay. So if you do that kind of discussion after the interview — A. Both. I mean, the panel interviews both. It's the panel interviewing with more than one person at one time and the discussion afterwards that — Q. Okay. But there are two separate things; right? I mean — A. They are. They are separate things that are considered in the panel. Q. Okay. And both of those parts of that process would create more structure in the interview process? A. I think they are helpful in terms of the structure. Q. Okay. A. They're items in addition to structure that	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. And how did you conduct the interview in that situation? A. Three of us on a committee talked and asked a predetermined group of questions to a number of different candidates then afterwards discussed — after each of those interviews, discussed the candidate then got together and discussed the overall — the entire group of candidates. Q. Okay. And do you think that was a sound human resources practice? A. I think it's a sound practice, yeah. Q. Have you examined the interview processes used at Nucor Berkeley? A. From what I could see on the depositions, that's all I was able to. Q. That's all you were able to? A. Uh-huh. MR. FARRIS: I want to take a break. VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 10:58 a.m. (Recess from 10:58 to 11:26 a.m.)
21 22 23 24 25	should be considered. Q. And you what would those items be? A. Well, there again, a panel interview should be I think what we're my reading of the literature indicates to me that I think most people would agree and	21 22 23 24 25	VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record at 11:26 a.m. BY MR. FARRIS: Q. Okay. Back to the structured interview issue. That's what you were discussing before the break. A. Sure.
	Page 147		Page 149
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	I consider myself, frankly, an expert on interviewing. That I would think that most people would say that the most optimal form of interviewing now is a structured panel interview. Q. Okay. How often do you see a structured panel interview process in the clients that you represent? A. Not very often at all. Q. And is it required under the uniform guidelines? A. Not only under competent human resource practice, in my opinion. Q. Okay. But it's not specifically required by the guidelines? A. I don't believe they address that. Q. And at OU do you do a panel interview? A. We sure do. Q. For every candidate that comes in?	12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Did you in your review of the deposition testimony see any examples of where Nucor Steel Berkeley used panel interviews? A. I saw — I saw a couple of examples that I can recall. Q. Okay. Can you have a valid selection process without using panel interviews? A. Oh, absolutely. Absolutely possible, but it needs to be demonstrated. Q. Okay. Could you have a valid selection process without structured interviews? A. The research shows — I believe — my reading of the research shows that structure adds to validity; the more structure you have, the better. And, in fact, I would go so far as to say even though Professor — Dr. Jeanneret disagrees with me, that I think a — that
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	A. For the candidates who come for faculty positions, yes. Q. Okay. What about for the administrative positions, do you conduct panel interviews? A. We do, in fact. Q. For in each instance? A. In my experience, it's only been one. I mean, I've only hired one clerical person over the years.	18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	interviews. The best alternative is a panel structured interview, I believe. Q. Okay. But can you have a valid selection process without structured interviews? A. Absolutely you can. Q. Okay. A. It's all in the demonstration. Q. Okay. And because panel interviews are the

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	Page 150		Page 152
1	preferred method, you've said, does that mean that all	1	of mouth that people call you up?
2	the other forms of interviews are not valid?	2	A. Yeah. It's just word of mouth or, you know, a
3	A. Absolutely not.	3	company I'm familiar with or
4	Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about your	4	Q. Is there any particular law firm that you've
5	billing in this case.	5	done more work for than you have for others?
6	What is your billing rate in this case?	6	A. No, there is not. No, there is not.
7	A. \$450 dollars per hour.	7	Q. Your work as a consultant generally, have you
8	Q. Is that for consulting or for deposition	8	been called into situations where there's been an
9	testimony?	9	adverse impact found and then it's your job to validate
10	A. My deposition testimony will be double that,	10	the procedures?
11	\$900 an hour.	11	A. No.
12		12	Q. Okay.
13		13	A. Not typical.
14 15		14	Q. What would you describe as the typical type of
16	Q. Okay. Is that the same billing rate that you charge all your clients?	1.5	work you do? A. You know, again, in general, it's just people
17	A. I do. I do.	17	who know that I have some expertise in human resource
18	Q. How much have you billed to date in this case?	18	management and want to see if I could add some value to
19	A. Gosh, the last bill I sent and I don't have	19	their company,
20	a copy of it. My apologies. I think it's \$13,950 is	20	Q. You said that you are a professor in management
21	what I billed.	21	department and the psychology department?
22	Q. And that's the total so far?	22	A. I am. I am.
23	A. That's the total that I billed so far, yeah.	23	Q. Are you teaching classes now?
24	Q. Was any of part of that, any part of your fee	24	A. I do. I do.
25	in this case based on the outcome of the case?	25	Q. What do you teach in the management department?
	Page 151		Page 153
1	A. Gosh, no. No. No. Sorry. No. Gosh, no.	1	A. I teach principals in management.
2	Q. And who do you send your bills to?	2	Q. What level of class is that?
3	A. I sent my bill you know, in fact, I don't	3	A. It's a junior level class.
4	remember. I think I send them to Ben DeGweck, an	4	Q. Okay. What about in the psychology department?
5	associate of	5	A. I don't have a teaching appointment in the
6	Q. Did you bring your bill today, by the way?	6	psychology department. My appointment is to mentor
7	A. I didn't. I didn't.	7	their doctoral students.
8	Q. Okay. But we could get a copy of it?	8	Q. Okay. Mentoring their doctoral students, what
9 10	A. Yeah, absolutely can.	9	kind are any of their the doctoral students you
11	Q. Okay. Take us through the typical means of generating income for an industrial psychologist.	1.0 1.1	mentor, are they industrial psychologists?
12	How would you go about doing that aside	12	A. They are all industrial psychologists. Q. Okay.
13	from your work as a professor?	13	A. I am an industrial I am I have a Ph.D. in
14	A. Well, I mean, I don't want to speak to	14	industrial psychology.
15	industrial psychologists in general. I'll speak about	15	Q. Right. Okay. You have your Ph.D. in
16	me.	16	industrial organizational psychology
17	Q. Uh-huh.	17	Do you have any degrees in statistics?
18	A. My primary duties are professor at the	18	A. I do not.
19	University of Oklahoma. I'm the JC Penney endowed chair	19	Do you have any degrees in statistics? A. I do not. Q. What is your understanding about how the field of industrial and organizational psychologist view the 80 percent rule as a determinant of adverse impact? A. Again, ask me that again so I I'm just trying to buy a little time to think here. Q. Sure. Sure.
20	for leadership studies, also professor in the management	20	of industrial and organizational psychologist view the
21	department, professor in the psychology department. And	21	80 percent rule as a determinant of adverse impact?
22	for me, I typically do \$10,000 a year maybe on average	22	A. Again, ask me that again so I I'm just
23	consulting. But I don't go out searching for	23	trying to buy a little time to think here.
24	consulting.	24	Q. Sure. Sure.
25	Q. Okay. You said earlier it's just kind of word	25	What is your understanding about how the

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	Page 154	Γ	Page 156
1	field of industrial and organizational psychologists	1	rule?
2	view the 80 percent rule as a determinant of adverse	2	A. I think that would be a fair a fair
3	impact?	3	evaluation.
4	A. Yeah. To tell you the truth, I haven't thought	1 4	Q. Okay. Are you aware of the flaws in using the
5	of it much. I know there are a number other ways to	5	80 percent rule statistically?
6	look at that issue instead of just the 80 percent rule.	6	A. No.
7	I have not thought of whether that I have not made a	7	Q. So you haven't read any literature at all about
8	personal evaluation whether that's a good thing or not	8	potential flaws
9	so good thing and I'm not familiar with the discussion	9	A. Have not.
10		10	Q. — in using the 80 percent rule?
11	Q. Okay. So you said you read all the journals	111	A. Have not.
12	and keep current	12	Q. Do you know if the 80 percent rule has any
13	A. I try to read the journals. But I try to	13	basis in psychometrics?
14	read the journals.	14	A. Do not.
15	Q. Okay. But you're not familiar with any	15	Q. You don't know or
16	articles on that issue?	16	A. Do not know. Do not know.
17	A. No, not in the journals that I looked at.	17	Q. And you haven't thought about it yourself so
18	Q. Okay. You said that there are other means	18	
19	besides the 80 percent rule.	19	A. No. I think of other things.
20	Is statistical significance one of those	20	Q. All right. Here's a hypothetical question for
21	means?	21	you. Let's say you're hired by one of your clients to
22	A. Well, I mean, you look at confidence intervals,	22	do some consulting work for them and you're hired to
23	you look at a number of other different things, stock	23	conduct an adverse impact study on promotions decisions.
24	analysis. There's just a number of different ways, I	24	In that example, if you have the
25		25	availability of census data or internal company data on
	think. And which one is better, I just don't know,	23	
	Page 155		Page 157
1	That's more for lawyers to decide.	1	selections, which set of data would you use?
2	Q. Well, isn't statisfical significance a	2	A. I think frankly if you have if you have
3	preferred method among the in the field of industrial	3	both, I would use both.
4	and organizational psychologists?	4	Q. You would use both?
5	A. I believe so. I believe so.	5	A. If you had both, I would use both.
6	Q. And for determining adverse impact?	6	Q. Okay. Why would you use both?
7	A. I believe so.	7	A. Well, I think, again, I think one of the
8	Q. Okay. What about among statisticians, is	8	mistakes we make in behavioral sciences is we can't rely
9	statistical significance a preferred method for	9	on single course data. Can't rely on single source
10	determining adverse impact?	10	data.
11	 A. I'm not sure. You probably have to ask a 	11	Q. So you think that external census data would be
1.2	statistician.	12	just as accurate to use as the actual data on the
13	Q. Okay. Well, you said you were trained in the	13	promotion decisions that were made in the company?
14	field of statistics.	14	A. Well, again, I mean, it's an empirical question
15	A. I make no claim to be a statistician, but I am	15	given the case. You're asking for a hypothetical. I
16	well trained in statistical areas.	16	don't know a lot of the background of it.
17	Q. Okay. And is - do you read any journals, any	17	Q. Would it be your practice commonly to use
18	statistical journals?	18	census data when you have available to you actual
19	A. No. No, I've not. I do not read psychometrica	19	promotions data from within a company?
20	or those journals because I find they are just formula	20	A. Again, my judgment would be that the actual
21	anymore and not really any impact on statistics. A	21	promotion data in the company would be more important.
22	number of the mainline management journals now have	22	Q. You talked earlier about the concept of
23	statistical oriented articles in them.	23	implicit personality

40 (Pages 154 to 157)

24

Q. Okay. So you're just not familiar then with

25 the field of statisticians how they view the 80 percent

24

25

A. I did.

Q. - when you were talking about subjectivity?

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21 22

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to it.

A. Have not.

A. Have not.

Q. But you have never used it in any --

Q. Have you seen it used by others in job

Q. -- job analysis in the past?

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Page 158 Page 160 1 A. I did. analysis? 1 2 Q. How does daily contact influence the implicit 2 A. I've read about it being used and how it's been 3 personality issue? 3 used and -- but that's my exposure. That's the extent 4 A. Well, I think -- again, just to reiterate, what 4 of my exposure to it. implicit personality theories are we all have a 5 Q. What do you use rather instead of the PAQ for 5 6 different idea of what constitutes good and bad 6 your job analysis? 7 7 behavior. What's acceptable and what's not, what's good A. Well, there is number of different -- different and what's not so good. I would think the more -- the 8 options. The one that I've been -- I think is the best more exposure you have to people, the more those are 9 or not the best. The best is bad. The one that I think shown to either be correct or incorrect. 10 10 that I have been more particularly wanted to use is something called Functional Job Analysis by Sydney Fein, 11 You've been around professors a lot as a 11 12 person who has a relatively scholarly past in terms of I think his name was. I'm not sure. But he talks it. 12 13 your law training. You know what a good professor is. 13 In fact, there is a fourth category that's You didn't know that when you first got there, but after 14 been added. Data, people, things, and now, information. you went through your seven or eight years, you probably 15 You know, what's a person's relation to data, people or 15 had a good idea what a good professor was. 16 things. 17 Q. When you mentioned Fisk -- is that correct? 17 Q. And that's what you typically use when you A. Fisk -- I don't think I mentioned Fisk. conduct a job analysis? 18 18 19 Q. Fisk research? You didn't mention Fisk? Okay. A. Well, that's what I believe is one of the 19 20 A. No, no, no. Who I mentioned and -- yes, Susan better methodologies. I use different methodologies. 20 There is different ways to collect job analysis 21 -- that's right, Susan Fisk. That's right. 21 22 information. There is not one job analysis technique. 22 Q. Okay. 23 A. That's right. Susan Fisk, I think her name is. 23 Q. Okay. Do you have any opinion as to whether Q. Do you know what her conclusions were regarding 24 the PAQ is a good job analysis technique? 24 the influence of daily contact on implicit personality 25 A. You know, that's -- again, I would imagine it's Page 161 Page 159 been around for a long time so a lot of people probably 1 issue? 2 A. I don't. I wouldn't hazard a guess. 2 think quite highly of it -- quite complimentary. 3 Q. Okay. What about her conclusions regarding 3 Q. Are you familiar with the Onet? individuating information? 4 4 A. I'm a little bit familiar with that. I know 5 A. Individuating information? I'm not sure I there's been a couple articles in Personnel Psychology understand what that means, but I believe I feel more 6 about it, but I just -- I haven't looked at them. 6 7 comfortable if you asked her. 7 Q. Okay. Q. Okay. Well, the base question, doesn't the 8 8 A. I believe you might should ask Professor --Dr. Jeanneret. I think he's had a lot more to do with 9 Fisk research show that when you have individuating 9 information such as the daily contact information that 10 stereotypes tend to go away? 11 Q. Do you have a general description of what the A. Yeah. That I'm not sure of. That I have not 12 12 Onet is? read so --13 13 A. Do not. Do not. Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the use of the 14 Q. Are you familiar with ISO-9000 job analysis? 14 15 position analysis questionnaire, the PQA -- PAQ, rather? 15 A. Well, I don't think it's job analysis. I think A. PAQ, somewhat. Some. Some. 16 16 ISO are performance standards, aren't they? They are 17 Q. Have you ever used it before? 17 not job analyses, I don't think. 18 A. Have not. Have not. But every - every 18 Q. Is that how you would describe them? A. That's how I describe ISO type issue -- you 19 graduate student must admit that they had some exposure 19

41 (Pages 158 to 161)

know, the ISO -- I mean, there has been so many numbers

-- there have been a couple numbers over time. I look

at the Moore's performance standards not his job

Q. Have you used ISO-9000 before?

A. Have not. Have not.

20

21

23

24

25

analysis.

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Page 164 Page 162 Are you familiar with his research there? 1 Q. If you had done work in the past in a more 1 A. You know, I'm trying to think about it. You industrial manufactured environment, do you think you 2 2 know, I just -- you must be able to tell from my vitae. 3 would have had more cause to use the ISO-9000? I'm a Bernardin student. In fact, I talked -- I seen A. I think -- you know, frankly, it's probably one Professor Bernardin within the last three weeks. piece of the puzzle -- a rudimentary piece of the Most of his articles that I'm familiar with puzzle. It gives you standards and benchmarks. It 6 doesn't give you anything about the criticality of the 7 are the training of people to facilitate the accuracy 8 with which performance evaluation is done. Now, give me job or how you determine that. Q. You described it as rudimentary. What do you 9 the -- give me the specific article in question and I'll 10 try to remember it because I am familiar -- mostly 10 mean by that? A. I think it requires a lot more supplementary 11 familiar with his work. 11 12 Q. I'm not sure that I have the specific article information to be useful. 12 Q. What does ISO-9000 contain? 13 but --13 A. Well, if you can give me the citation, I'll A. Again, I don't present myself as an expert on 14 14 read it and I'll tell you what I think. John's a person 15 that. I always think of it as a bunch of different 15 -- and I'll call John and tell you what he thinks. performance benchmarks. 16 16 Q. Have you been critical of some of his work in Q. Okay. So you're not -17 17 the past or have you --18 A. Just standards, not -- not really descriptors 18 A. Professor Bernardin, I think, is one of the 19 of the job, just standards. 19 20 most important scholars in human research management in 20 Q. Have you looked at examples of ISO-9000 before? 21 the country. Have I been critical of his work? We --21 A. Not to a great extent. he's talked about my work and I've talked about some of 22 O. Okay. But you still think it's just kind of a 23 his work as maybe not optimal, but he kind of laughs at 23 rudimentary --a thing or two that I've done but he's still a wonderful 24 A. Yeah. I mean, that's how I would describe it. scholar. 25 O. What are you basing that on if you haven't Page 165 Page 163 Q. Have you read any of his conclusions on the looked at -influence of subjectivity in leading to discrimination? 2 A. Based on --3 MR. WIGGINS: Object to form. 3 A. No, I have not. No, I have not. 4 MR. WIGGINS: Object to -- I want to object 4 Go ahead. 5 5 to form on the last question, but go ahead. A. Based on what I think about the -- it is. And 6 I think to my best recollection, it's more standards BY MR. FARRIS: 7 than just straight forward job analysis information. 7 Q. Are you familiar with the research of Arvy and 8 BY MR. FARRIS: Murphy? 8 9 A. And Kevin Murphy. Again, give me the article. 9 Q. What kind of -- did you ever receive any kind

- 10 of training on the ISO-9000?
- 11 A. Have not. Have not.
- 12 Q. Is it appropriate for people in industrial
- 13 engineering to perform job analysis in industrial jobs?
- 14 A. Absolutely.
- Q. Ask you about another name you mentioned --15
- 16 A. Yeah, please.
- 17 O. - earlier. Either Dr. or Professor Bernardin?
- 18 A. Bernardin.
- Q. Bernardin? 19
- 20 A. Bernardin.
- Q. And ---21
- 22 A. Wonderful man.
- 23 O. What were Bernardin's conclusions on
- subjectivity in performance appraisals with regards to 24
- 25 race?

- Q. I don't have an article. I'm just asking if 1.0 you're familiar with the research of those two individuals? 12
- 13 A. I'm familiar with some of it. More, in terms - Rich Arvy, I think, of more in terms of some job satisfaction research he's done in the last couple years in terms of job satisfaction being a genetic type

variable. I'm just not --17 18

Q. Well, they've -- I don't have a specific article, but they've made some conclusions on performance appraisal systems and subjectivity.

Are you familiar at all with that work?

- A. I'm not. I'm not.
- Q. Okay. You said earlier that you had written an article on the legal aspects of discrimination?
 - A. Yeah. It was -- it was an article a long time

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	Page 166		Page 168		
1	ago and I'm not sure if it ever got published. I kind	1	is that Nucor wouldn't have a stake in hiring people who		
2	of lost track of it. I know it got accepted by a	2	weren't the best people. And that's you know, I		
3	journal called Public Personnel Management, but I don't	3	don't think that's an issue here. I mean, that's not an		
4	think I'm not sure it ever came out to be real honest	4	issue of importance here. Motivation is not the issue.		
5	with you. I think Professor Bernardin it was when I	5	Intent is not the issue. It's it's more an issue of,		
6	worked with Professor Bernardin. And he he may have	6	you know, what the impact has been. So that was that		
7	well have again, I haven't thought about it for	7	was one thing. I think there are there are some		
8	years. He may have pulled it out of retirement - out	8	others if you would like me to go through.		
9	of that cycle for them because he then did a personnel	9	Q. Sure.		
10	psychology article on the legal issues surrounding	10	A. I'm not sure if		
11	performance evaluation.	11	Q. Let me ask you about the last thing. You		
12	Q. Uh-huh.	12	said		
13	A. So that may be what happened to it. I'm not	13	A. Yeah,		
], 4	sure it's available to be honest.	14	Q intent is not the issue. What did you mean		
15	Q. So it was Public Personnel Management was the	15	by that?		
16	journal?	16	A. Well, it's you know, one of the things		
17	A. That's right.	17	intentional — it's not important to be — to		
18	Q. Do you recall how long ago it was?	18	demonstrate any kind of intentional discrimination. I		
19	 A. Oh, gosh. This is early Eighties. 	1.9	mean, intent is not the issue. What we intend to happen		
20	Q. Early Eighties.	20	or how motivated we are to hire good people. It's		
21	Okay. If it's not available through them,	21	whether our selection procedures are such that they can		
22	is there any other source we could get a copy of that?	22	be validated to have hired the you know, to be solid		
23	A. I can't imagine.	23	selection devices.		
24	Q. You wouldn't have a copy of it	24	Q. So you haven't looked at intentional		
25	A. I can't imagine where it would be around.	25	discrimination in this case?		
	Page 167		Page 169		
1	Q somewhere?	1	MR. WIGGINS: Object to form.		
2	A. No. It was about performance appraisal in	2	A. No, I have not been asked to do that.		

```
 A. No. It was about performance appraisal in

     police organizations and legal issues associated with
     that. It wasn't -- it wasn't my finest work so ....
 5
        Q. What about Dr. Bernardin, would be have a copy?
 6
        A. I can't imagine he would. He's a majorly -- a
 7
     major caregiver now not a --
        Q. Okay.
 8
 9
        A. He's a -- his scholarly pursuits are limited.
10
        Q. What issues did you discuss with Mr. Wiggins
     today before your deposition?
11
        A. Just kind of what I could expect in terms of --
12
    you know, because I've never done this before. He just
    said tell the truth. You know, just be -- be
14
    comfortable, be yourself, and that's what I've tried to
15
16
17
        Q. Did you discuss Dr. Jeanneret's report at all?
1.8
        A. Just a little bit. Not a whole lot. Not a
19 whole lot. I'm trying to -- any of the things that we
20 - you know, I just -- some of the things that we
21 disagree upon, I think I may have brought them up to
22 Mr. Wiggins.
23
        Q. What were some of those items?
24
        A. Well, I think that one of the things that
25 Dr. Jeanneret had said which I think is really important
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BY MR. FARRIS:
        Q. Okay. Did you discuss Dr. Jeanneret's
     compendium at all before today's deposition?
        A. The only thing that we discussed was that
     because I said to Mr. Wiggins that I got part of it. I
 7
     left -- I left my office at about 11:00ish or something
     like that to make sure I got to the airport on time.
     And I was told another group was coming. So I got some
     of them and I looked at them, but -- and I certainly
12 didn't have enough time to come to any kind of
13
    conclusion about those.
14
        Q. Okay.
15
        A. I did notice the date was a little bit - you
16 know, kind of a --
17
        Q. You said you had a few other issues that you
18 wrote down that you talked about?
19
        A. Well, I don't know if we talked about them, but
20 I think there are some issues that -- you know, that
21 I've got with the report done by Dr. Jeanneret. He
22 wants to talk about how I -- you know, how I don't ask
    for information. And again, I believe the affirmative
24
    obligation rests with y'all to provide data to the
    plaintiffs' attorney. You know, I shouldn't be expected
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43 (Pages 166 to 169)

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michael buckley

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Page 170 to ferret out the data. I mean, the scientific process

is not me finding out the data, it's simply presenting the data and me kind of trying to refute it or look at

4 5

6

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6

7

You know, complete control, we have a difference of opinion on what control is. I look at control as data keeping and record keeping. In my opinion, there has been no real monitoring of the process. You know, Professor -- I'm sorry. I'm sorry, Dr. Jeanneret. I keep wanting to call you professor.

I'm so sorry. 12

MR. JEANNERET: I'm a professor, too. 13 That's okay.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm so sorry.

15 A. You know, it talks about how - I'm trying to think. Gosh, consistency with an applicant. And I'll

17 give you a copy of all of this. 18

Again, I didn't look at job analysis information. I don't believe it's my obligation. I 19

believe you have an affirmative obligation to provide

that data. You know, the whole subjective issue is --22 and I think if we were to talk, and I don't want to talk

23 for Dr. Jeanneret, but we probably agree with this. You

24 know, you want to reduce subjectivity in evaluation, of

course, people make subjective decisions, but in the

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absence of management direction -- in the absence of

direction, there's a lot more -- there's a lot more subjectivity that becomes involved. And I think that's - that's an important issue. 5

Oh, my. Oh, my. You know, and again, I didn't take the opportunity to review the tests that were used in the process and I think, you know,

Dr. Jeanneret did. He finds the test content to be job related. Well, I just say that needs to be scrutinized

10 by outside experts. I mean, it just -- you know, and I

11 respect Dr. Jeanneret quite a bit, a well-known

12 individual, but I'm not willing to just because he said

13 it's so. I mean, I think I would like others to 14 scrutinize that data. Gosh. Oh, and again, you know,

15 there is -- well, I mean, I could go on but --

16 BY MR. FARRIS:

17 Q. That's all right. I just got a couple of 1.8 follow-ups on that.

19 A. Yeah. Go ahead. Go ahead.

20 Q. You said it's not your obligation to ferret out

21 the data from Nucor?

22 A. That's right.

23 O. Do you believe as an expert that you have any

obligation to ask for certain data from the attorneys 24

for whom you're consulting?

1 MR. WIGGINS: Objection.

2 A. Well, I believe -- again, I'll just repeat it 3 again. I believe that you all have an affirmative

obligation to provide the data.

BY MR. FARRIS:

Q. Okay.

A. Not for me to go and get it. I mean, it's

Q. Do you have any obligation to get data from the attorney from whom you're consulting?

11 A. Again, I mean, that's something that you might 12 ask -- that you might ask them. I think the scientific

methodology, at least to me, means that I am looking at 14 the reputation of data not the collection of data to

15 kind of refute someone else. I just want to look at

their data. I made a career of relooking at other 17 people's data and seeing what -- you know.

18 Q. But sure. Do you think it's a good practice to 19 rely solely on what the attorneys give you and only

analyze that without asking for any additional data? A. Well, again, I believe that --

MR. WIGGINS: Objection. I want to object to that. That's assuming there is additional data, and I think the record will show that your answers to

interrogatories there are none.

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Page 172

BY MR. FARRIS:

Q. Okay. You can go ahead and answer.

A. Again, I'll just repeat what I said. There is an affirmative obligation on y'all to provide that information.

Q. You still haven't answered my question. I understand that. But if Mr. Wiggins had production available to him that could have been helpful, would it not have been something you would have asked about?

MR. WIGGINS: Objection to both the assumptions that that question is based upon. BY MR. FARRIS:

13 Q. So in this case - and let me just ask one 14 final question.

15 In this case then, you relied solely on the 16 data that was given to you by Dr. Wiggins?

A. I relied solely on the deposition that was 17 18 given to me - the data that was given to me.

19 Q. So you relied solely on information provided to you by the attorneys? 20

A. That's right.

22 Q. Okay.

A. That's correct.

24 Q. You mentioned something on the management 25 direction, management controls that that can lead to

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1 2	less subjectivity; is that correct? A. I believe so, yeah.	1 2	not such good data. And you know, there is many other aspects to it in terms of how the data is collected.	
3	Q. Okay. So if you do have some form of	3	You know, when I look at some things, I look at another	
4	management control, it takes some of the subjectivity	4	research study I look at, I look at how the data is	
5	out of the process?	5	collected, do I think it's good data, do I think it's	
6	A. It can minimize subjectivity. If there are	6	data that basically gets to the point of what that	
7	written policies that are adhered to, if there is record	7	the author of the paper is trying to make, et cetera.	
8	keeping that's paid attention to. Again, what I read, I	8	Q. Is part of the scientific method to collect	
9	saw a real lack of record keeping.	9	data?	
10	Q. Okay. But some — we talked earlier about some	10	A. Oh, absolutely. Absolutely.	
11	of the other forms of management control besides record	11	Q. How did you collect data in this case?	
12	keeping; isn't that true?	12	A. I basically I considered the data that was	
13	A. Absolutely.	13	sent to me by the plaintiffs' attorneys.	
14	Q. Okay. So there are forms of management control	14	MR. FARRIS: Okay. I don't have anything	
15	outside of just record keeping; correct?	15	else.	
16	A. There are. There are.	16	MR. WIGGINS: Okay. Thank you.	
17	Q. And those other forms of management control	17	MR, FARRIS: Are you done?	
18	outside of record keeping, those also could reduce	18	MR. WIGGINS: Yeah.	
19	subjectivity in the process?	19	MR. FARRIS: Okay.	
20	A. One would think if handled appropriately.	20	VIDEOGRAPHER: Ending the deposition at	
21	MR. FARRIS: Okay. I don't have anything	21 22	12:33 p.m.	
22 23	else right now, and we've got some lunch here if you	23	(DEPOSITION CONCLUDED AT 12:33 P.M.)	
24	want to eat and we can, you know, talk about whether we have any last questions.	24	(DEPOSITION CONCLUDED AT 12:33 F.M.)	
25	MR. WIGGINS: Okay.	25		
	Page 175		Dog 177	
_		,	Page 177	
1	VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record at 11:52 a.m.	1 2	ORAL DEPOSITION OF MICHAEL R. BUCKLEY	
2	Ending Tape 3.	3	CHANGE/CORRECTION PAGE	
3 4	(Recess from 11:52 to 12:31 p.m.)	4	3	
5	VIDEOGRAPHER: On the record at 12:31 p.m.	5		
6	Starting Tape 4. BY MR. FARRIS:	6	Please indicate changes on this	
7	Q. Dr. Buckley, are you aware that there were some		sheet of paper, giving the page and line	
8	other lawsuits that were filed by Wiggins Childs against	7	number, the change and the reason for the changes. Reason for changes	
9	other Nucor facilities?	8	are: (1) To clarify the record; (2) To	
10	A. You know, I was aware but didn't pay a whole	Ü	conform to the facts; (3) To correct	
11	lot of attention to it. It didn't have — it wasn't	9	transcription errors.	
12	concerned with me and what I was to decide.	10		
13	Q. Okay. Did you look at any documents, materials		PAGE/LINE CORRECTION REASON	
14	or anything —	12 13		
15	A. Did not.	14		
16	Q from those cases?	15		
17	A. Did not.	16		
		17		
TR	Q. Okay. What is the scientific method for			
	studying any phenomena?	18		
19	studying any phenomena? A. Oh, man. You know, there's a number of	18 19	·	
19 20	A. Oh, man. You know, there's a number of different ways to describe it. Basically to me the	18 19 20		
18 19 20 21 22	studying any phenomena? A. Oh, man. You know, there's a number of different ways to describe it. Basically to me the scientific method means the basically the procedure	18 19 20 21		
19 20 21 22 23	studying any phenomena? A. Oh, man. You know, there's a number of different ways to describe it. Basically to me the scientific method means the basically the procedure of the presentation and refutation of data. Someone	18 19 20		
19 20 21 22	studying any phenomena? A. Oh, man. You know, there's a number of different ways to describe it. Basically to me the scientific method means the basically the procedure	18 19 20 21 22		

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i	
I, MICHAEL R. BUCKLEY, have read the foregoing deposition and hereby affix my signature that same is true and correct, except as noted above. MICHAEL R. BUCKLEY MICHAEL R. BUCKLEY THE STATE OF	
19	
20 21 22 23 24 25	
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Kevin J. Bruzewski, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texus, hereby certify that the foregoing testimony was given before me after the witness, MICHAEL R. DECKLEY, was first duly swom. I further certify that this deposition was prepared by me or under my direction and is a complete and correct transcript of the proceedings and that the original is being given to atrial. for anGekeeping and use atrial. I further certify that I am neither attorney for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the lawsuit in which this deposition was false. Further, I am neither related to nor employed by any attorney of record in this cause. I do not have a financial interest in this matter. SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to by me on SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to by me on	

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